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WASHINGTON.

THE INDIAN DELEGATION AND THE BLACK HILLS QUESTION.

REFUSAL TO SIGN ANYTHING BEFORE SEEING THEIR PEOPLE—PROBABLE DEPARTURE ON SATURDAY BY WAY OF NEW-YORK—OPINIONS OF THE TERRITORIAL OFFICIALS ON THE FAILURE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS—DECLINE IN THE VALUE OF SILVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Sioux Indians notified the department this morning that they would not sign while here the proposed agreement relinquishing their right to hunt in Nebraska, but would take the paper home with them, sign there, ascertain from their people the disposition to be made of the money, and inform the department by telegraph, so that the amount may be drawn from the Treasury before July 1. The delegation agree unanimously upon this, and will start for home on Saturday or Sunday night by way of New-York. The agreement is that the Indians shall surrender their right to hunt between the Niobrara and Platte Rivers, the territory north of the Niobrara to be confirmed to the Indians, and the Government to pay them $25,000. Nothing else is settled, but it is understood the Government will appoint Commissioners to visit the Sioux country, and there negotiate for the sale of the Black Hills. Red Cloud and Spotted Tail are willing to sign here, but are prevented from doing so from fear of offending their people. Spotted Tail said to-day to Commissoner Smith: "If I sign a paper here, people about me may dispute over it, and there might be bloodshed over the matter. If I take it home and sign before all, they will be glad." The interference of the numerous "squaw men," half-breeds, and traders who followed the Indians here prevented this conclusion from being reached a week ago. The $25,000 will be divided between the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail bands. Lone Horn, who filed a claim to the whole country at the first interview with the President, gets nothing. His band manifests no feeling over this, having been made to understand that the law awards the entire amount to the Brules and Ogallallas.

THE LAST CONFERENCE WITH THE INDIANS.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs held a short council with the Indians at their hotel this forenoon, at which he again presented to them the reasons why they should sign the agreement for accepting the $25,000 for relinquishing their right to hunt in Nebraska. The Indians declined to sign the agreement here at all, and said they would take it home with them and have it explained to their people. Red Cloud urged that the six Commissioners be appointed at once to go out with them, if possible, and on his part he nominated Todd Randall and Mr. Collins for two of the six. The Commissioner agreed that the stakes of the Nebraska line, which is trouble the Indians so much, should be removed, and he said the President would take into consideration the appointment of the Commissioners. The Indians will probably leave to-morrow night, if they can get ready, as they are anxious to return to their people, although the agents want them to come to some understanding in relation to the Black Hills before they go, if possible. They may have a little talk with the Commissioners again to-morrow.

THE ROBBERY IN THE TREASURY.

The discovery yesterday afternoon of the theft of a package containing over $47,000 from the cash-room of the Treasury caused intense excitement throughout that department. The money was in $500 notes, and addressed to the Park Bank, New-York. It was put up for transportation by express, and was not missed until the shipment was sent to the express office, which is immediately below the cash-room, with which it communicated by means of an elevator. The money was in notes that had been previously issued, which adds to the difficulty of detection, the numbers being unknown. The amount made up for shipment yesterday was nearly $800,000. The stolen package was the largest in amount of the packages of its class put up for the day, and the supposition is that the party who abstracted it was aware of its value. Upon discovering the loss, the money was all brought back, carefully examined, the clerks charged with the shipment searched by detectives, and a thorough examination made of the cash-room, but no clue to the missing package was found. Gen. Spinner, who is responsible for the loss, is very much depressed, but hopeful that the money will be recovered. The Secret Service Bureau has charge of the matter, and all those connected with the shipment of the money are under strict surveillance. A duplicate of the stolen package was forwarded to-day to the Park Bank.

THE GOVERNORS OF WYOMING AND DAKOTA.

Gov. Mayer, of Wyomig, and Gov. Pennington, of Dakota, who came to Washington in connection with the business sought to be transacted with the Sioux Indians, have left the city for their respective territories. Delegate Steele, of Wyoming, and Delegate Kidder and Gen. Beadle, of Dakota, will remain here for a few days, until the Indians leave for their homes. Gov. Pennington says that, should these Indians fail to indicate a purpose of adjusting the questions at issue between them and the Government, the entire Army could not prevent restless adventurers from going to the Black Hills country, thousands of whom are now prepared to proceed thither. Trouble also may ensue with the Indians. The Governor is satisfied that the Indians have been improperly influenced by the white men who accompany them, and some of whom have married Indian women.

VALUE OF SILVER DECLINED.

The Treasury Department received advices to-day from London by cable stating that the value of silver had declined to fifty-five and one-half pence per ounce, British standard, which makes a dollar in United States fractional silver coins worth eighty-eight cents gold, thus placing the value of such coins slightly above the greenback dollar.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The following Customs receipts for the week ending May 29 are reported: At New-York, $1,566,263 96; at Philadelphia, $134,761 39. For the week ending May 22: At New-Orleans, $18,346 83; at San Francisco, $151,257 29. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $363,500, and the Customs receipts, $554,202.

THE MURDER OF DETECTIVE SELORS.

A telegram to the Treasury Department to-day announces that the horse of Detective Selors, who was found murdered near Opressus Station, Wise County, Va., was also found yesterday, near the place where Selors' body had been discovered. The horse had been also killed by a shot through the head.

AN INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTOR KILLED.

A telegram was received at the Internal Revenue Office to-day from Collector Latham, at Huntsville, Ala., announcing that Deputy Collector Holman Leatherwood was shot and killed by an illicit distiller to-day.

SUSPENSION OF LAND SALES IN KANSAS.

Secretary Delano has concluded to suspend the sale of Indian lands in Kansas until Jan. 1, 1876. This action is taken upon the recommendations of Senator Ingalls, Commissioner Smith, and other prominent persons, in consequence of the sufferings of the settlers by the drought and grasshoppers.

RESTORATION OF INDIAN LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior has recommended to the President the restoration to the public domain of lands in the Walla-Walla Valley, in Oregon, which were withdrawn about three years ago from the public lands, for the use of Joseph's band of Nez Percés Indians.

PROMOTIONS.

The following clerks have been promoted to be First Assistant Examiners in the Patent Office: L. M. E. Cook, of Washington, D. C.; Luther E. Sleigh, of Ohio; William H. Chadsey, of California. Also the following to be Second Assistant Examiners: William H. Doolittle, of Minnesota; J. Harvey Pierce, of Delaware, and Oscar Woodward, of Iowa.

ARMY ORDERS.

Second Lieut. Phillip Read, Third Infantry, Acting Signal Officer, has been relieved from duty at Fort Whipple, Va., and ordered to proceed to San Diego, Cal., by way of Fort Leavenworth, and assume charge of the construction and operation of the lines of telegraph in California, Arizona, and New-Mexico, provided for by the acts of Congress of March 3, 1873, June 23, 1874, and March 3, 1875, relieving Second Lieut. Theodore Smith, Fifteenth Infantry, acting Signal Officer, of his duties in connection therewith. Lieut. Read will establish his office and station at San Diego, Cal., and will be governed by such instructions as he may receive from the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service has been directed to forward recruits to Fort Shaw, Montana Territory, for assignment to the Seventh Infantry. The order of May 15, relieving Col. J. G. Barnard, of the Corps of Engineers, as a member of the Light-house Board in this city, has been rescinded, and he has been again detailed as a member of the board in place of Lieut. Col. T. L. Casey, Corps of Engineers, who has been relieved from that duty. First Lieut. Samuel E. Fillman, Corps of Engineers, has been ordered to report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point on the 1st of July for assignment to duty in the Department of Philosophy. First Lieut. David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, has been relieved from duty at the Military Academy and ordered to report by letter to the Chief of Ordnance.

GERMANY.

DUNIN, THE ALLEGED CONSPIRATOR, TO BE RELEASED.

LONDON, June 4—5:30 A. M.—The *Daily Telegraph's* Berlin dispatch says the German Government possesses proofs that the charges of conspiracy made against Dunin are unfounded.

Dunin's arrest was due to the excessive zeal of a Prussian Police agent, and the prisoner will soon be released.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARRIVAL OUT OF A STEAMER.

GLASGOW, June 3.—The steamer State of Georgia, from New-York, for this port, arrived at Greenock at 5 P. M. to-day.

BELGIUM.

THE CATHOLIC PROCESSION QUESTION.

PARIS, June 3.—*La Republique Francaise* reports that the Count von Perpoucher, the German Ambassador at Brussels, has made fresh representations to the Belgian Government in regard to Catholic processions.

INTERFERING WITH A PROCESSION—FORTY PERSONS ARRESTED.

BRUSSELS, June 3.—Forty persons have been arrested at St. Nicholas, near this city, for taking part in an affray growing out of interference with a religious procession.

INDIA.

RELATIONS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND BURMAH BECOMING CRITICAL.

LONDON, June 3.—The condition of affairs between the British Government and Burmah is critical. A peaceable settlement of the difficulty is probably impossible.

CHINA.

A DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE ON THE COAST.

LONDON, June 3.—The Oriental Telegram Agency publish a dispatch reporting that a heavy cyclone has occurred on the Chinese coast, causing the wreck of several vessels.

PORTUGAL.

SIXTY PERSONS DROWNED BY THE CAPSIZING OF A VESSEL IN THE RIVER TAGUS.

LISBON, June 3.—Sixty persons have been drowned by the capsizing of a lighter in the Tagus, near this city.

HEAVY STORMS IN THE WEST.

SWOLLEN RIVERS IN INDIANA AND DAMAGE TO RAILROADS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 3.—Another heavy rain-storm occurred here last evening, causing the White River and all the smaller streams near the city to overflow their banks. A large amount of damage was done by the wind and flood in various parts of the city. The whole northern section was overflowed to a depth of from three to five feet, filling the cellars and lower stories of a large number of private dwellings in the best part of the city. The old skating-rink building was blown down, and a colored man named Robinson was buried under the ruins and seriously injured. The damage to all the railroads in this vicinity is very severe. The trestle-work of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railroad, five miles west of the city, was washed away, and the Eagle Creek bridge on the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad was destroyed.

DAMAGE BY WEDNESDAY'S STORM IN LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 3.—The damage done by the storm last night was quite extensive. Besides great injury to the Masonic Widows' and Orphans' Home, many small cottages were demolished; roofs were blown off, and other damage is reported. The shops of the Louisville Iron and Bridge Company were blown down, entailing a loss of about $30,000. It is estimated that the loss at the Masonic Home is $30,000. The storm seems to have struck the building just in the centre, demolishing the central portion in an instant, and leaving the two wings altogether uninjured. The Board of Directors to-day resolved to appeal immediately to the Masons of Kentucky to make up the loss and complete the building. So prompt has been the response of the Masons of Louisville and Kentucky to calls for aid from other localities, notably from Chicago and Memphis, that it is thought many subscriptions will be made by Masons of other States. No serious injury is reported to any person, although the violence of the storm was such that large portions of roofs were carried a distance of half a mile. The total damage in the city is estimated at nearly $100,000.

HEAVY WIND AND RAIN STORM AT WHEELING.

WHEELING, West Va., June 3.—A terrific wind and rain-storm visited this section of the country at 11 o'clock last night. The steamer W. H. Harrison, together with all sections of the dry-docks, the work-house, and several barges broke loose from their moorings and were carried down the river several miles. The steamer Iron Valley was also torn loose, but was soon landed again. Several stacks at the Riverside Mills were blown down

GEN. SHERIDAN'S WEDDING.

THE CEREMONY AT CHICAGO YESTERDAY.

A QUIET AND UNOSTENTATIOUS AFFAIR—THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS PRESENT—THE BRIDAL DRESS AND THE PRESENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The social event of the season in Chicago is the marriage this evening of Lieut. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan, of the United States Army, to Miss Irene Rucker, second daughter of Gen. D. H. Rucker, Assistant Quartermaster General of the Department of the Missouri, and a member of Gen. Sheridan's Staff. The history of the bridegroom is part of the history of the nation, and is too familiar to need recapitulation. The bride was born twenty-two years ago at Fort Union, New-Mexico, where her father was then stationed. While there the family attended the Roman Catholic Church, principally because there was no other church to go to, and they have since embraced the Catholic faith. Miss Rucker was educated in convents at Georgetown and Philadelphia, and her personal attractions are supplemented by many accomplishments. As near as can be ascertained, the happy pair have been engaged about six months. Up to a short time ago the secret was confined to the families immediately interested. Neither side desired any display, and it was decided that the wedding should be very quiet, and that none but relatives and most intimate friends should be invited. The recent death of Gen. Sheridan's father made it proper that this decision should be strictly adhered to. And still the ambition of some newspapers to make a "sensation" out of a purely private affair has given much annoyance to the family of Miss Rucker and to Gen. Sheridan. Artists from the illustrated papers have invaded the sanctity of the residences, and were caught sketching the contents of parlors, kitchens, and bed-rooms. One gentleman asked Mrs. Rucker for a picture of her daughter, which Mrs. Rucker at once declined to furnish. The artist said he would publish some picture as a representation of the bride, and Mrs. Rucker said she was powerless to prevent him from doing so. Baffled in his effort to get the picture, the artist followed the family to church last Sunday, and was observed taking particular notice of the young lady who accompanied Mrs. Rucker. Probably he took a sketch of her, thinking it was the bride, but it was not. It was her sister. Then the dress-makers have been bothered for a description of the bridal trousseau, and glowing articles have been written about it, none of which were true.

THE CEREMONY.

Last night Gen. Sheridan went to confession in St. Mary's Church, and at 6 o'clock this evening, he and Miss Rucker partook of the Holy Communion. The marriage ceremony was performed at the residence of Gen. Rucker, No. 504 Michigan avenue, at 8:30 this evening, Rev. Bishop Foley officiating. The rule in the Roman Catholic Church is that a marriage must be solemnized in a sacred edifice, but an indulgence was allowed in this case, and in accordance with the wishes of the parties Bishop Foley, contrary to his custom, went to the house and tied the nuptial knot. Of course, the ceremony was strictly after the Catholic ritual. It was a military wedding, but few persons outside Gen. Sheridan's Army friends being present. These were Mr. Charles L. Wilson, proprietor of the *Evening Journal* of this city; Col. Farrar, business manager of the same paper; Mr. John Crevar, of the firm of Crevar, Adams & Co.; Mr. Francis Morgan, and Mr. Harry Whitehouse, son of the late Bishop Whitehouse. Gen. Sherman and Gen. Terry were the most distinguished Army officers present. President and Mrs. Grant could not come.

At 7 o'clock Gen. Sheridan drove from his residence, No. 708 Michigan avenue, to the residence of Gen. Rucker, No. 504 Michigan avenue. The guests had all assembled by 8 o'clock, and soon after Rev. Bishop Foley and Rev. Father Riordan arrived. The parlor where the ceremony was performed was tastefully adorned with flowers. The military gentlemen were arrayed in the uniforms of their rank, rendering the few civilians who were present in evening costume quite conspicuous. The bridegroom wore the full uniform of a Lieutenant General, including aiguillettes and a pair of gold spurs.

The bride's dress was of white gros-grain silk, softened by a tulle veil, fastened with orange flowers. Her ornaments were diamond solitaire ear-rings, gold necklace with solitaire pendant, and gold bracelets, the gift of the bridegroom. There were no bridesmaids. The ceremony was brief but impressive. When it was over the newly-married couple received the congratulations of their friends, and a few minutes before 10 the party repaired to the supper-room. It was after 11 o'clock when Gen. and Mrs. Sheridan drove to their home in the carriage which was part of the bridal present. They will spend the honeymoon at home. There was no display about the affair. It was quiet and unostentatious, and in exquisite taste.

THE PRESENTS.

The presents were exquisite and numerous. They consisted of a set of solitaire diamond ear-rings, breastpin, &c., and a carriage and a pair of horses; a seed pearl pin and ear-rings from President and Mrs. Grant; a mother of pearl and lace fan from Col. Fred. Grant; a bijou watch from Gen. Knapp; an illuminated Catholic prayer-book and a gold chatelaine from Col. and Mrs. Michael Sheridan, brother of the groom; a coral necklace and ear-rings from Gen. Sheridan's; mother a point lace handkerchief of a Grecian pattern from A. T. Stewart, of New-York; a point lace fan from Gen. and Mrs. Drum; a white silk parasol with thread lace cover, from Mrs. Gen. Fry; a gold locket set with turquoise from Gen. and Mrs. Baird; a point lace fan from Gen. and Mrs. Babcock; an amber rosary and ivory missal, and a variety of other unique and costly things, including bronze and silver card-receivers, gilded clock and mantel ornaments, bronze inkstand, individual salts, with spoons and butter-plates, solitaire ear-rings with an onyx cross set in pearls, gold chain and cross for the neck, a fichu of Valenciennes lace, a Valenciennes set of ruffles, set of coffee-spoons and cream-spoon, silver pie-knife, oxidized ink-stand, mother of pearl fan of exqisite workmanship; set of Mrs. Jameson's works; Bryant's poems; book-rack, beautifully inlaid; combined writing and work table, beautifully ornamented with flowers, olive fork and spoon, berry bowl and stand, bronze card-receiver, bronze candlestick and inkstand, solid silver jewel casket, prayer-book bound in ivory, and a crystal jewel casket.

A NEW RAILROAD IN NEW-JERSEY.

TRENTON, N. J., June 3.—Articles of association of the Woodbury and Gloucester Railway Association were filed in the Secretary of State's office, to-day, for the purpose of constructing a road from the City of Woodbury, in Gloucester County, to the City of Gloucester, in Camden County; capital, $50,000. The road is intended to form a connection with the Woodbury, Gloucester and Mount Ephraim Railway.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENTS.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE AT RHINEBECK ON THE HUDSON—THE ENGINEER AND FIREMAN SEVERELY INJURED—TWO MEN KILLED AT HASTINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 3.—To-day, at Rhinebeck, on the Hudson River Railroad, locomotive No. 17 exploded her boiler, hurling the engineer, Seymour Lansing, and the firemen, Richard Kilpatrick, to the ground. The engine was attached to a gravel train and was standing on a side track. A large quantity of coal was also blown out of the tender on the men. When the engineer was found he was unconscious. He was badly scalded and his right arm was broken. He was taken to the Rhine Cliff House, and his condition to-night is most critical, though he is now conscious. The fireman is badly scalded about the hands, arms, and breast, and is in intense agony. It is possible he may recover, as it is believed he has not inhaled steam. Both reside at Hudson. The engineer is married.

Another accident occurred on Tuesday last at Hastings on the Hudson. James McDonald and James Wheeler, of that place, were assisting to hoist a casting weighing four tons to a height of fifty feet in the Hastings sugar refinery. When the casting reached a point twenty-five feet high some portion of the hoisting apparatus gave way, when the casting fell, crushing the two men named beneath it. Both were horribly mangled, and one had the upper part of his head cut off. Both leave families.

THE BOGUS BONDS.

FORTY-NINE INDICTMENTS AGAINST WISHART IN PHILADELPHIA—THREATS AGAINST HILT'S LIFE FOR GIVING EVIDENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3.—The indictments found by the Grand Jury here against Wishart number forty-nine, and include charges against George Meyers, alias George McMullin and Joshua B. Morgan, alias Robert C. Johnson, alias Charles Flemington. Each bill charges these parties with forgery for each coupon of the Chicago and North-western Railroad stock given by them to George Hilt. It is said that the gang to which Meyers and Morgan belong have placed on the market about $5,000,000 of fraudulent stock and bonds within the past seven years. Both men are reported to be immensely wealthy. They made New-York the base of their operations. They were in Philadelphia last week, and are supposed to be the parties who supplied Mrs. Rainey with bonds. Morgan is also believed to be the man who flooded the market with $100,000 worth of fraudulent Philadelphia warrants a year ago. Warrants will be issued for the arrest of John Batterby, now under bail in New-York for bank robbery, on a charge of perjury, he having sworn that Hilt was Batchelder last Thanksgiving Day. Also for Reed, the person who represented himself as Sewell, the detective, and attempted to kidnap Hilt at the same time. Hilt's life has been threatened, and fears are entertained for his safety.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in the drain-pipe factory of John Cooper, at No. 407 Oakland avenue, Brooklyn, and before the arrival of the fire engines it had communicated to the tenement houses of John Grace, of New-York, immediately adjoining. The tenement houses are three-story frame buildings, and the row comprises five houses. The flames caught the upper stories first. As all the houses were tenanted, much excitement prevailed for a time. When the fire was extinguished it was found that only the roofs of the tenement houses were injured. The loss on the houses was $5,000, and on the factory $15,000.

Early on Sunday morning the residence of Mr. Pickerton, a gardener, on Gifford's lane, near the Fresh Kill road, took fire and was totally consumed, with its contents, including besides furniture, a valuable agricultural and horticultural library. The inmates of the house had barely time to save their lives by jumping from the windows in their night-clothing. The loss is estimated at about $5,000, mostly covered by insurance in New-York offices.

By the bursting of a kerosene lamp which had been left burning all last Wednesday night in the house of Mr. Lake, of Columbusville, Long Island, a fire was occasioned which destroyed the house, together with the furniture and clothing contained in it. The loss on the house is estimated at $3,000, and upon furniture and clothing $2,000. The former was insured in the Hamilton Insurance Company, of New-York, for $3,500, and the latter in the Citizens', of Brooklyn, for $2,000.

As 7:30 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on on the first floor of the building Nos. 293 and 295 Monroe street, owned by J. F. Eiffert, and occupied by him as a saw mill. By the prompt action of the firemen, the flames were confined to the place in which they had originated. The damage to stock and building amounts to $500.

A fire at Union Island, near Darien Ga., on Wednesday night, destroyed Hilton & Foster's mill and 100,000 feet of lumber, wharves, and the schooners Hattie A. Fuller and Helen A. Brown. The loss amounts to $100,000, on which there is no insurance.

Reports from Upper Ottawa, Ontario, state that the forest fires are doing an immense amount of damage to the timber "limits," and that already more pine has been destroyed than the lumberers would cut in three years.

A fire in Chatsworth village, Ontario, yesterday destroyed fifteen buildings, including Moore's planing factory, John Morrow's hotel, and S. P. Recor's store.

The dwelling-house and coal sheds of Ezra Morse, Ashland, Mass., were burned yesterday afternoon. Loss, $8,000; insurance, $4,000.

John Spalt's residence on Bowery street, Newark, was damaged by fire yesterday to the extent of $200.

STRIKE OF COAL-HEAVERS IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, June 3.—The Coal Exchange recently passed a resolution reducing the rate paid to coal-wheelers from $5 to $3 per day, and the wages of other employes in the coal-yards in like proportion. In consequence of this action to-day several hundred organized strikers belonging to the Coal-heavers' Union assembled in the forenoon and determined to force their demand for $5 per day for the wheelers and a proportionate rate for shovelers, or drive away all laborers who attempted to work for $2 or $3 per day. They went so far as to use personal violence in a number of cases, besetting the non-union men at the several yards with clubs and revolvers. They drove off all the workmen in the several yards with one exception, and warned them to desist from further labor on peril of their lives.

Seven or eight non-union men were thrashed. One man was injured, perhaps fatally. One man was thrown into the river and narrowly escaped being drowned. The movement was so sudden that the Police could not be summoned until after the assault. The strikers were generally armed. They were very bold in their denunciations of their employers. They hold that as they are employed only a comparatively short time unless they can obtain good prices they and their families must go destitute during the Winter. It is reported that a gathering of 800 union men will take place to-morrow morning, and that a concerted movement will be made as was done to-day.

MEXICO.

ACQUITTAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF ACCUSATIONS BY IMPEACHMENT—DEPREDATIONS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 3.—A special dispatch from New-Orleans to the *Gazette* says advices from the City of Mexico to May 27, represent that the Mexican Congress was resolved into a Grand Jury, on the 2d ult., to consider the impeachment of the President upon charges made by Vincentio Riva Palaco. The discussion was animated, but resulted in an acquittal by a vote of 128 to 10. The galleries, which were crowded, applauded the finding.

Depredations continue on the frontier, and, as yet, no determined effort has been made by the Mexican Government to stop them.

COAL MINERS' OUTBREAK.

TWO THOUSAND MINERS RAIDING THROUGH SCHUYLKILL REGION.

MINERS WHO HAD RESUMED COMPELLED TO STOP WORK—SECRECY OF THE MOVEMENT—THE AUTHORITIES SURPRISED—A CALL FOR TROOPS—CONFLICT BETWEEN THE SHERIFF'S FORCE AND THE RIOTERS—SEVERAL PERSONS WOUNDED—MORE TROUBLE FEARED TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., June 3.—It was expected that, unless something entirely unforseen occurred, the present week would see the end of the strike in the Schuylkil coal region. That "something" came this morning in the shape of the most serious disturbance this region has yet had, filling Mahanoy City and vicinity with thousands of desperate men, and leading to armed resistance to the civil authorities, assaults on policemen and citizens, and the calling out of the State Militia. It would appear that, despite the long-continued presence of the military, the Lehigh miners were not as completely subdued as those of Schuylkill, nor as ready to resume work, for there is every reason to suppose that if the Schuylkill men had been left to themselves, they would have all gone to work peaceably enough. But the news of the resumption in this region was so unwelcome to the miners of Lehigh that they determined on a grand effort to stop it. The campaign seems to have been well planned, and was certainly conducted with the strictest secrecy, for neither the civil authorities, the reporters, nor the officers of the Reading Company knew anything about the movement until 4 o'clock this morning, when a band of 300 or 400, who had been recruited somewhere in the Hazleton region, and had marched all night across the country, appeared at Mahanoy City, took possession of the collieries there that had resumed work, and ordered the men to stop. The order was obeyed without resistance, except at the Coplay Colliery of Lentz, Bowman & Co., where the men demurred, but no open conflict occurred at that time. The vicinity of Mahany City is thickly set with collieries, many of which had resumed work, and the mob now marched from one to another compelling men to join the ranks and growing, like a snow-ball, as it went, until it assumed most formidable proportions. At noon an additional force of about 1,000 men from Shenandoah, headed by a drum corps, joined them with music playing and colors flying, and in the afternoon it was estimated that there were fully 2,000 raiders in and about Mahanoy City.

There was no violence attempted during the forenoon, but the work of stopping collieries went on amid the most intense excitement. Business in Mahanoy City was suspended, and the citizens, arming themselves with such weapons as they could procure, hastened to Police Head-quarters to report for service against the rioters. Meanwhile Sheriff Werner, who was in the northern part of the county, was notified, and word sent to Gov. Hartranft, who was attending a reunion of the Pennsylvania Reserves at Williamsport. Gov. Hartranft at once telegraphed Gen. Sigfried, commanding the Militia of this section, to have troops in readiness, and Militia companies at this place, St. Clair, Shamokin, and other points were put under arms. At 2 o'clock the Sheriff reached Mahanoy City and found the mob at a colliery hard by. Hastily summoning a posse, he addressed the rioters and bade them disperse, but was interrupted by a pistol shot, which was followed a volley of a hundred shots, or more, and a shower of stones. A policeman was shot in the ankle, another struck on the head with a stone, and one or two citizens slightly injured. The fire was returned, and at least eight of the rioters were wounded, some of them severely; but their friends took them off in wagons and they were not captured. Only one man was arrested during the whole day, and his friends came forward, paid his fine, and took him away.

The Sheriff and his posse had to retreat, whereupon the mob formed in procession again, marched through the main street of the town, and went off in the direction of St. Nicholas, a colliery town in the neighborhood. Troops were immediately called for, and companies from Pottsville, St. Clair, Locust Gap, and Shamokin responded, but when they reached the scene the disturbance was over for the day.

Reports up to midnight say that everything is quiet now, but trouble is expected at Shenandoah to-morrow, and several companies have gone there. Adjt. Gen. Latta, of the Governor's Staff, is here, and will go to Shenandoah to-morrow morning. The affair has caused great feeling throughout the county. At St. Clair this evening about 700 men, women, and children joined in a parade in honor of the event, and marched through the streets, cheering loudly for the Miners' Union.

Superintendent Olhousen, of the Reading Railroad, was again fired at to-day, while approaching Mahanoy City in his special car. No one on board was injured.

An attempt was made to-night to wreck the late passenger train to Shenandoah by piling obstructions on the track, but they were discovered and removed before the train came along.

THE ATTACK ON THE SHERIFF'S FORCE.

MAHANOY CITY, Penn., June 3.—At 3 P. M. to-day Sheriff Werner telegraphed that his posse had been fired upon, and asked for military assistance. The Pottsville Light Infantry and Gowan Guards, who had been awaiting orders since 12 o'clock, were immediately out and left by a special train for this place, arriving here at 5 o'clock. They found that the mob had generally slunk away on the outskirts of the town. The citizens were much excited, and all places of business had been closed since noon. The first disturbance commenced at King, Tyler & Co.'s colliery, below the town. When the Sheriff with a posse ordered the rioters to disperse and go to their homes, one of their chiefs replied that they could not be driven away, and at the same time a man fired upon the Sheriff. The firing then became general, the rioters firing a volley into the citizens, who were greatly outnumbered; the miners also having the advantage of being on the hillside. Two hundred shots were fired by both parties. The Sheriff, finding himself overpowered, retreated to the town and reorganized his force generally, citizens volunteering, and every fire-arm to be found was brought into requisition. He also telegraphed for military aid. On the citizens' side, Henry Leitenberger, a policeman, is now in a critical condition; Henry Lochman, also a policeman, wounded in the leg; William Encke wounded in the head, and another man, name unknown, wounded in the shoulder. Eight of the raiders were wounded, and carried away, one of them dead. After the firing had ceased the raiders formed in line and marched defiantly through the town, headed by music. Of the 2,000 men in line who went down the valley 1,000 returned here, then, forming into small squads, they went in different directions. About 600 of the raiders came from Hazleton and vicinity, having marched the greater part of the night, compelling every man they met to accompany them. The balance of them came from Shenandoah, Girardsville, Mahanoy Plane, and places in that vicinity. Col. Huntzinger has established his head-quarters in the Mansion House, and the troops are quartered in the City Hall. Several companies were also ordered to Shenandoah, arriving there at 7 o'clock P. M. to-day. The streets at Shenandoah are crowded, and much excitement prevails.

LATER.

10 P. M.—All is quiet here and at Shenandoah. The Sheriff went to the latter place this morning. To-morrow the miners will again resume work at the collieries, where they were at work when interfered with by the mob. The military are expected to remain here and at Shenandoah several days, or longer, if deemed necessary.

The raiders have publicly threatened to burn the town and compel the men to stop work if they make another attempt to resume.

Guards have been placed on duty for the night. Advices from Shenandoah up to 10:30 P. M. state that an attempt was made to throw the evening passenger-train from the track between that place and Mahanoy Plane. A large number of miners in sympathy with those here paraded the streets of St. Clair this evening. A special train has been placed at the disposal of the military should it be found necessary to move troops during the night.

A MOB BURN A COLLIERY.

MOUNT CARMEL, Penn., June 3.—William Schwenck & Co.'s colliery, near this place, was almost entirely destroyed by fire this evening. It was fired by a mob of nearly one hundred men. The loss is not known. The colliery had been in operation the past two days at reduced prices.

WEST POINT.

A DULL SEASON—THE HOTELS DESERTED AND THE CADETS DISCONSOLATE—HIGH STANDING OF THE SECOND CLASS—MEETING OF THE BOARD OF VISITORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Thursday, June 3, 1875.

The dull season here is the only topic of conversation. There are not more than fifteen or twenty guests at the Post, and these are nearly all gentlemen. The absence of the ladies at this period is unusual, and sorely felt by the young officers doing duty as assistant instructors in the Academy. The drills, school of the battalion, siege battery, and other imposing displays are witnessed every evening by the matter-of-fact Board of Visitors and veterans only, and therefore are bores to the "Pointers."

There is much to see in this vicinity for persons who know the history of the American Army and recall the names of its heroes. One can sit in the library, and, listening to the examination of the cadets, recall the memories of Hooker, McPherson, Sedgewick, Birney, Lee, and others, whose names will never be forgotten, and imagine how these sturdy generals, war-worn or dead, must have looked in the saucy gray coattees and white pantaloons of the cadet. Then, too, the graveyard is hard by, and in it repose the ashes of many a well known soldier of the rebellion. Even the rooms in the barracks have an atmosphere of interest about them, from their having been the homes of Sherman, Grant, Sheridan, Longstreet, and the rest, so that to the average stranger a visit to West Point, despite its present dullness, is by no means stupid. But to the habitué of the place, at this time of the year it presents a very gloomy aspect. Much of this, it is claimed, is due to the absence of the "Plebs," whose friends nearly always accompany them on their advent for the first time to the Academy, to see them learn the "goose step" and acquire a ramrod carriage. The "Plebs" will come anon, however, and so, it is hoped, will the friends of the Post.

The great event of the year will be the reunion of the Alumni Association, which will take place on the anniversary of Bunker Hill, the 17th inst. Already Gens. Longstreet, Fitzhugh Lee, Smith, and a great many more have signified their intention of being present. It will be an auspicious occasion, and the first visit of most of these men to West Point since before the Convention of Charleston. Their reception will be a warm one, and such as one soldier extends to his comrade. All the arrangements are being perfected, and the committee are determined to make them worthy the great event. Nothing but the memories of Alma Mater will be revived and dwelt on, and men who looked at each other through fire and smoke across bloodstained roads and treacherous rifle-pits will grasp each other's hands and meet as brothers and college-chums in good faith and kindly feeling. The changes at West Point within the year have not been numerous. A new hospital has been started, and the commissary fire-proof building has been occupied. The Academic Board is the same. Still there is a novelty about the old place that impresses one favorably each year. And the cadets who were known as boys have grown to be men, well educated and full of vigor. These things, with the failures of the year gone by and its casualties, furnish ample food for gossip. By the way, the Second Class is crowning itself with honor. Its members were heard in philosophy to-day, and, in the opinion of some Professors from other colleges who were present, they not only did well, but admirably. They must have been extraordinarily bright to have elicited the unreserved encomiums from the customarily well sealed lips of the West Point officers. Indeed, it is said that the First Class men are also doing themselves much credit. Their standing cannot yet be defined, as the marks each cadet receives will not be made public until the night of the last parade. It is safe to say, nevertheless, that none of them will be "found," as failure is termed here.

The drill this afternoon was that of the Light Battery. The Third Class were the artillerists, and were officered by members of the First Class. The drivers of caissons were part of the cavalry detachment at the post. The exercises comprised firing by battery and sections, action front and rear, cannonading an imaginary enemy, and retiring before them and charging front, taking ground in different positions while galloping and going at the top of the horses' speed. Secretary Belknap and the Board of Visitors watched the drill. It was directed by Lieut S. M. Mills, of the Fifth Cavalry, and lasted until 6:30 o'clock. Dress parade took place a short time afterward. Mrs. Belknap and family arrived with her husband, who was saluted with fifteen guns fired by the cadets. The Board of Visitors met, and organized last evening by appointing the following committees: Administration of Police—Gens. Ammen, Hurlburt, Butler, and Mr. Fay. On Instruction—Gen. Butler, Messrs. Ransom, Kellogg, and Gilman. Fiscal Affairs—Messrs. Dowd, Creamer, Allison, and Vice Admiral Rowan. The committees have already begun their work.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, June 4—1 A. M.—The barometer is high in the Gulf and Atlantic States, where cool, clear, and partly cloudy weather has prevailed, with southerly winds; north-west to south-west winds, cool, partly cloudy weather, and rising barometer on the lakes and in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee; variable winds, cool, clear weather, and falling barometer in the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys. The rivers have risen at Omaha, Leavenworth, St. Paul, and Cincinnati, and fallen at Memphis, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, stationary or falling barometer, south-west to south-east winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, and south-west to south-east winds.

For the lakes, stationary or falling barometer, warmer, clear, and partly cloudy weather, with south-west winds, shifting to northeast and south-east on the upper lakes.

For the Middle States and New-England, stationary or falling barometer, south to west winds, cool, clear, or partly cloudy weather, followed in the former by higher temperature.

The Lower Missouri and Lower Ohio Rivers will probably rise, and the Lower Mississippi fall.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	55°	54°	3:30 P. M.	64°	64°
6 A. M.	57°	56°	6 P. M.	58°	62°
9 A. M.	62°	62°	9 P. M.	57°

the river opened, which is not so very long ago, though the rosy flush of June has made us forget what the weather was some time back. Presumably they have been on the water since the middle of April, though training then must have been anything but a luxury. Having no barge for preliminary training they did most of that in pair-oared boats, but for the last month they have been in their shell. I don't think they exactly slighted the gymnasium, for during the Winter they practiced with the rowing weights. But it seems to me that there is rather a disbelief here in muscle got up for the occasion, and I cannot but think that they may be right. Yet, on the other hand, the honorable place that Williams captured last year was undoubtedly due to their gymnastic exercises. Probably the truth is, that for young men who have not had the hard work of farm life, which hardens the muscles very sufficiently, the gymnasium is a necessity, and *vice versa*. Now, it is obvious from their looks, that the Wesleyans have been hardened sufficiently, and hence do not need anything of the kind.

Mr. Downs is of the class of '75, and hails from South Berwick, Me.

Mr. Whitney is from Sprague's Corners, N. Y., and is of the class of '76.

Mr. Fort is of the class of '75, and comes from Franklin, N. J.

Mr. Rodgers is a freshman from Hammond, N. Y.

Mr. Jack, also a freshman, is from Butler, Penn.

Mr. Marsh is of the class of '77, from West Newton, Penn.

Mr. Sewall is of the class of '76, from Baltimore.

The diet of the crew is roast beef, mutton chops, beefsteak, eggs, oat-meal, and milk. Both tea and coffee rigidly excluded. GAR.

WHAT A CENTENARIAN REMEMBERS.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF HIS BIRTHDAY—INCIDENTS IN HIS LIFE—HIS HABITS AND HEALTH.

WALTON, N. Y., Thursday, June 3, 1875.

Cook St. John, of this village, was 102 years old yesterday. He was born in Norwalk, Fairfield County, Conn., and says he is enjoying better health than ever before in his life. His sight and hearing are impaired, but his mind is remarkably sound and active. He expected to go to Delhi, the county seat of Delaware County, eighteen miles distant, to celebrate his birthday, but gave a public reception at home instead. Mr. St. John remembers many of the stirring scenes that occurred in the vicinity of Norwalk during the Revolution. Three of his brothers were in the patriot army during the war. Justin, the oldest, was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and the centenarian remembers his mother weeping when his brothers enlisted and left home. One of his other brothers was a minute-man, and was captured by the British. He lay several months suffering the horrors of the prison ships, when he was exchanged. Peter, the younger brother, was an apprentice to a Tory in Norwalk when the British took possession of that town and burned it. He was seventeen years of age. The burning was on Sunday, and the young man's Tory master was at Church. Peter seized a musket belonging to his master, and joined one of the companies that were formed to defend the town. Cook St. John remembers the burning of Norwalk. He was about five years old. His mother took him in her arms and fled into the woods, and hid behind some bushes until the British left the place. He relates how frightened he and his mother were when they came from their hiding-place, by the sight of what they supposed a company of British soldiers approaching to further devastate the place. They proved to be a number of the enemy's men whom one of the militia companies had captured.

When Cook was seven years old he was put out to work on a farm near by Norwalk. He says his duties were "to do chores, help the women, draw cider, and 'tend baby." While turning the cows into a field near the house one night, he was surprised by a couple of Tory Cow Boys, gangs of which infested the neighborhood. They drove the cows away, and tried to knock the boy over with stones as he ran back to the house to give the alarm. The Cow Boys were followed and the cattle recovered.

He recollects the visits Benedict Arnold made, after his treason, to the house of a Tory living near the farm. This Tory presented Arnold with a slave, who returned to the neighborhood after the war was over, and had large sums of money. He said that it was part of the money Arnold received from the British, and that there was more of it, which had been buried by himself and Arnold in an old orchard near the Sound. It was never known whether this was true or not, but the negro married and bought a large farm in the vicinity, and lived at his ease for many years. Cook St. John never saw Washington. He remembers the march of the American Army through Norwalk, on its way from Boston to New-York, and how he and his mother watched the different regiments in hopes of getting sight of his brother Justin. He was in another brigade, however. When Cook was fifteen he was apprenticed to his brother-in-law, at a town thirty miles distant, to learn the carpenter's and joiner's trade. At the age of twenty he joined a surveying party that was going to Canada to lay out tracts of land for the British Government to be given to persons who were loyal during the war and had lost their property. The party went in sloops from Boston to Albany, and then across the State of New-York, then almost an unbroken wilderness, to Oswego Fort, where the British had a garrison. The party was gone three months, and did not see a white man after they left the fort. One of their stopping places on the route was Fort Stanwix, now Rome, N. Y.

After returning from Canada St. John went to New-York, and got work on some buildings that were being erected in Greenwich street. That street was then the last one on the west side of the City. He boarded with a family named Bloodgood in Fulton street, near Greenwich. While in the City he worked on the first dock ever built in the North River, somewhere near the Battery. This was built by old Gov. Clinton, and was to be used for storing stone for the use of the City. The only slip then in the North River was Peck slip.

In 1796, having returned to Connecticut, St. John was married to Polly Seymour. In 1801 he emigrated with his family, which then consisted of two children besides himself and wife, to Walton, which was then a wilderness. He followed farming until 1850. His wife died in 1804, leaving him three children—two sons and a daughter. In 1805 he married Anna Benedict, who died in 1850, having also borne him three children—two sons and a daughter. Since then he has lived with his oldest son, Seymour St. John.

Of the descendants of Mr. St. John there are now living four children, twenty-seven grandchildren, forty great-grandchildren, and nine great-great-grandchildren. There are eleven heads of families within a stone's throw of each other in Walton bearing the name of St. John. Cook St. John has always been afflicted with poor health, but for the past ten years he has not had one sick spell where he formerly had a dozen. He is very regular in his habits, retiring to bed at 8 o'clock, Summer and Winter, and rising very early. His eyesight being poor, he does not go out much. He is much bent in form, but his face is comparatively free from wrinkles. He is a man of more than ordinary intelligence and culture, and has decided opinions on all the questions of the day. He voted for John Adams for President, and has voted at every Presidential election since, except one. In 1873 his was the first vote cast in the town of Walton, followed by those of a son, a grandson, and a great-grandson—all for the Republican State ticket.

It is a favorite remark of Mr. St. John that he lived seven years with his first wife, nearly fifty with his second, and twenty-five with his daughter-in-law, and never received an unkind word from either of them. After the death of his first wife he learned to chew tobacco, as he says, for company's sake, and he has chewed ever since. He says the great secrets of his longevity is "industry, temperance, and a firm reliance on Divine Providence." None of his brothers or sisters attained any great age. His father was eighty when he died. The son with whom he lives is seventy-five.

GEN. SHERMAN ON MEMORIAL DAY.

Gen. Sherman made a brief speech on Memorial Day in St. Louis. He said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: By the partiality of your committee it is my privilege to preside on this most interesting occasion. We stand on holy ground. Within the precincts near by lie buried men who fought for the honor of our common country against the foreign foe before most of us were born; others who brought from Mexico and our Indian borders seeds of disease which caused their death. But the graves we see about us are mostly those of the gallant youth who laid down their lives in a cause that will be judged holy as long as courage and patriotism are deemed virtues on earth. The day is appropriate. The very heavens smile upon us, and bright Spring makes radiant this spot of exquisite beauty, which looks down upon the mighty Mississippi, the grandest link which nature ever made as the bond of union to a great and powerful nation. I, therefore, with confidence beg your close and earnest attention to the orators whom your committee have chosen to celebrate this beautiful floral tribute to the virtues of the dead.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ROSEATE ACCOUNTS FROM THE SPANISH SIDE.

SKIRMISHES WITH AND DEFEATS OF THE INSURGENTS—RUMORS—FRAUDS ON THE NATIONAL CURRENCY—LANDING OF SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Sunday, May 30, 1875.

The fortnightly review of operations published by the *Diario* this morning gives the following satisfactory resumé of the movements of the Spanish columns since Count Valmaseda went to Las Cruces to superintend their operations. The "Napoles" battalion attacked on the 14th, near Charco Azul, the band commanded by Carlos Roloff, destroying his camp and capturing two prisoners and a number of horses. Roloff, in his precipitate flight, stopped at Hoyo de Manicaragua, and, on the 16th, Lieut. Col. Santalla, with the "Leon" battalion, attacked him, killing ten men, but losing, for his part, five killed and sixteen wounded. While the insurgents were fleeing from the Leon battalion, as reported, Col. Seijas came up and charged them, killing nine men and capturing thirty-five horses. Major Aragon is reported to have surprised an insurgent encampment, from which the rebels fled, leaving twenty horses. A band of fifty horsemen are reported to have been beaten by the Sancti Spiritus guerrillas. Major Jul's column killed two rebels near Arimao. The Cienfuegos volunteers defeated the band under German and Lorenzo Peñale, killing two men and wounding several. Brig. Meunduifiol's column, in reconoissance, dispersed several rebel parties. According to the *Diario*, of Cienfuegos, the number of *presentados* in the Villas District has wonderfully increased, and in the District of Cienfuegos alone, during the first twenty days of the month, it amounted to 105. Gen. Maximo Gomez is reported to have recrossed the Trocha, driven back from the rich districts of the Villas, and all his plans upon the Trinidad Valley, in which he expected his Lieutenant, Roloff, to repeat the burning, &c., of Las Villas, have been completely frustrated. The zone of cultivation is now considered free, and confidence is restored. The owners of many of the burned estates are reported to be rebuilding, and again commencing the cultivation of their lands.

Military operations in the Central Department are also considered satisfactory. On the 15th the column under Lieut. Col. Felin returned to Puerto Principe, after having taken a convoy of rations to the detachment at Caridad de Arteaga. In the Guasimas de Machado Mountains this force captured the insurgent captain Manuel De Zayas, who held the office of Prefect among the insurgents. Brig. Ampudia called him before him and interrogated him. Zayas is said to have made many important revelations which have thrown much light on many points, and to have expressed his willingness to repeat them, and do all he could to serve the national cause. The guerrilla force under the *presentado* Laborda—a Cuban renegade—surprised the band under Jose Varona, and killed two of them and made several prisoners. On the morning of the 16th a Spanish column, upon returning to Puerto Principe, after taking a convoy to Vista-Hermosa, encountered an insurgent force of some 250 men. But, of course, they retreated after a sharp fire, leaving two dead. The Spanish troops are also reported to have had encounters with the insurgents near Manzanillo, killing five and destroying ranches and an armory of the rebels, where 100 firearms were captured. The *Diario* praises highly the marine forces for their efficient co-operation.

RUMORS.

A rumor current during the past few days is to the effect that Valmaseda has sent in his resignation. The motive assigned is that the half million sent to Spain for the purpose of hurrying forward the 15,000 men promised Cuba has been expended for affairs of more "urgent need," and the Home Government have called upon the Captain General for another half million. Such reports a short time ago would have been accredited altogether to the intrigues of gold speculators, but gold has, during the past month, steadily declined, and is now about 100, or twenty per cent. less than a month ago. In May, 1874, the rate was 152 to 155. From Remedios it is reported that Valmaseda intends to change his head-quarters to the village of Guaracabuya, as a more central point. A few days ago the Directors General of Administration and Finance visited him at his head-quarters at Las Cruces for the purpose of conferring with him on public affairs. This may be the delegation which it was stated by rumor visited him for the purpose of inducing the withdrawal of his resignation.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The official *Gazette* announces an interesting event as coming off to-day—what may be termed an *auto da fe*. In the court-yard of the Intendancy General the amount of $1,022,935 in Spanish bank bills, the proceeds of the ten per cent. income tax, is to be publicly burned. Apropos of bank notes, the Director of the Spanish Bank has called the attention of the public to the notes of the fourth series—value $100—because the bank has noticed that many notes have had numbers pasted over those on one side of the face of the note, to make them correspond with those on the other side, and has also observed that these notes are generally two halves cunningly joined in the middle by a slip of thin paper, gummed on, and that the halves are of two different notes, as the dates, as well as the numbers, on the right and left sides of its face do not agree. The only notes of the Spanish Bank that have any resemblance to the well-known "greenback" are those of the denomination of $1 and $3, printed respectively in green and red. All other denominations, from $5 upward, are printed on paper about 9 by 6 inches, and in various colors. The $100 notes referred to are made up undoubtedly of the two good halves of two notes, which have been "inutilizadoed," and which "inutilization" is performed with much ceremony every Monday afternoon at the Town Hall, the notes being put away after being publicly counted and "taladradoed," or punched, to await a final burning. The Director and no one else can even pretend to say whence came these suspicious notes, but the public firmly believes that the officers charged with the "inutilizing" of the notes received for the ten per cent. tax can explain their appearance, and that by putting the notes together, reversing their faces, and punching the ends, somebody has obtained for every two notes two good halves, which can be skillfully joined and escape detection. The bank has received from the municipalities only about five and a half millions, while the tables report that over six and a half millions have been collected, and there is over one million of dollars difference therefore between the sums reported as having been received by the municipalities and those turned over to the bank.

CITY OF HAVANA.

Havana is now protected by a force of some 350 *guardias civiles*, or gendarmes, and there have not been recently any repetitions of the crimes which so alarmed its inhabitants a few weeks ago. As to its sanitary condition, no yellow fever has yet made its appearance in an epidemic form. There are none but sporadic cases within the city or at the various infirmaries and hospitals, and the harbor and shipping are altogether free from the dreaded disease.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

The *Voz de Cuba* of yesterday reports that on the 24th instant a boat with three men in it was seen approaching the coast near Punta de Cartas, which is on the south coast, not far from the Isle of Pines. The coast guard and several other persons came down to the shore to meet the boat, and, upon getting near enough, one of its occupants hailed and asked in English if "that was Cuba," and, being replied to in the affirmative, the boat turned and endeavored to put off again. This aroused the suspicion of the loyal Spaniards, ever on the lookout for a hostile expedition, and they threatened to fire upon the strangers if they did not land. Upon landing, the boat was found to contain a quantity of provisions—almost enough to last a month—and a package of fine shirts; while the men, who appeared to be rather rough characters, were well dressed. There being no one capable of talking English with them, they were taken to the estate "Guacamayo," to make use of the services of the engineer of the estate as interpreter. Upon being interrogated, it was learned that two were Germans, and one either an Englishman or American; but the *Voz de Cuba* rather gratuitously asserts that they were all American citizens. From their very contradictory statements—for they said they had been wrecked, landed on a desert island, and attacked by the Indians, and also that they belonged to a vessel loaded with cocoa-nuts, and that as all hands were drunk, they took to the boats to escape the disorder which commenced to reign on board—strong suspicion was aroused that some crime had been committed, and they were put in jail until the matter could receive proper investigation. The same day a vessel was found aground on the coast and abandoned; she proved to be the British brig Mary Chilton. The affair is being looked into by the naval authorities.

THEFT IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

A PACKAGE CONTAINING $47,098 MISSING, AND BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN STOLEN FROM THE CASH-ROOM.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—A package containing over $47,000, addressed to the Park Bank, New-York, was yesterday afternoon stolen from the cash-room of the Treasury. The package, which was to have been sent by express, was missing when the clerks closed up the day's business, between 4 and 5 o'clock, after the regular office hours. It was at first supposed to have been mislaid, but a diligent search failed to discover it. The Treasury detectives are busily prosecuting their search for the thief. Various theories have been mentioned regarding the theft, but there is nothing definite upon the matter, excepting that the money has been lost. The exact amount of the abstracted funds is $47,098 52. It is said by some that the theft is narrowed down to four clerks in the Treasurer's office, but this can hardly be, as any of the clerks who have all been long in the service and are tried men, could, without the slightest suspicion resting upon their movements, have access to the portion of the cash room where the packages were placed. It is said that there were five hours yesterday—the time between depositing the package in the usual place and the time for removing it to send to the express office—when the party who abstracted it could leave for a few moments and conceal the money. All the clerks were searched yesterday afternoon by the officers who were called upon to investigate the loss. The cashier, Mr. Wyman, being the first upon whom the search was made. The detectives and Assistant Secretary Conant have been in conversation several times during the day, but positively decline to give any information as to whatever clue they possess. There are some who are yet inclined to the belief that the package will be found in the department, though the most rigid search has been made and the minutest pieces of paper examined. Instances are known where packages of money have been mislaid and afterward discovered, and there are faint hopes that such will prove to be the fact in this case. Gen. Spinner, however, with the great majority of those who have been investigating the loss, are firmly convinced that a theft has been committed, and cannot but admit that the thief is an employe of the treasurer's office. Though the detectives decline to give any information, it is apparent that they regard the robbery as an exceedingly mysterious one, but believe that they will soon not only secure the thief, but recover all the money, which, being principally in $500 notes, could hardly be used by the party who abstracted it without giving rise to suspicion. Gen. Spinner is the more indignant and disheartened that the close of his official term should be attended with an incident of crime, and receives much sympathy in the actual distress which surrounds him.

THE TEXAS REPUBLICANS.

STATE CONVENTION IN HEMPSTEAD—RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—ARRAIGNMENT OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE ADMINISTRATION.

The Republicans of Texas have just held a three days' convention in Hempstead, mainly for consultation. Ex-Gov. E. J. Davis was elected Chairman of the State Committee, after a spirited contest, the question apparently turning upon the recent Federal appointments in the State, and Davis being the candidate of the dissatisfied portion of the party. After the choice, however, harmony was apparently fully restored. A long series of resolutions was adopted, including the following:

Resolved, That the Democracy of this State, having a few months since secured possession of the Government by profuse promises of reform and retrenchment, have increased the offices to be supported by the people, have doubled the State debt, and though they have abolished the schools which, under a Republican Administration, caused the most of the tax then collected, have actually increased taxation and extended its reach everywhere to the small possessions of the poor.

Resolved, That we will oppose to the utmost of our power all efforts of the Democratic Party to nullify and bring to naught, through the means of constitutional conventions in the Southern States, or by other devices, the settlement of the late war in the thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth amendments to the National Constitution.

Resolved, That, as was predicted by the Republican Party, the inauguration of a Democratic Administration in Texas has proved the death-warrant to internal improvements, and we invite all candid-minded men to join us in one more grand effort to wrench Texas from the hands of the fossilized Democracy of the past, and to put her on the road of progress.

Resolved, That we call upon the people of Texas to stand and warned of the fact that the Democratic Party are rapidly increasing the number of offices in the State, thus heaping upon the backs of the people a mountain of taxation, they having created more than 200 new State and county offices in three years, in the form of Assessors and Collectors, cotton weighers, criminal Judges, &c., and still the cry is more offices.

Resolved, That the thanks of the people of Texas are due to the National Administration for the measures of protection to our Indian frontier in stationing a large proportion of the Army in this State, but we desire to call the attention of the Administration to the distracted condition of our Mexican frontier, which is being constantly depredated upon by cattle thieves and guerrilla Mexicans, and we hereby request from the National Administration such additional protection on the Mexican frontier as will give security to the lives and property of our citizens in that section of the State.

Resolved, That we renew the expressions of our unswerving confidence in the principles of the National Republican Administration.

THE ERUPTION IN ICELAND.

We have been favored with the following translation from the paper *Nordanfari*, published at Akureyri, in the north of Iceland, on the 17th of April: "On the evening of the 4th inst. an intense glare was observed in the sky all about the eastern horizon, and when seen from Laxárdal it appeared to proceed from a more southerly locality than before. A few men therefore joined in an excursion to the scene. This time the eruption had found a new outlet in a south-easterly direction from Burfell, a good deal more than half way to the east between it and the Jokulsa. When they had got as far east as as Hvanntell, they heard heavy rumblings in the mountain, but the weather being stormy they thought this might be only the din of gusts of wind traveling through the hills. Approaching Burfell they discovered that the din increased so as at times to give them the impression of many enormous waterfalls tumbling over the precipices. At certain intervals these thunders rolled away, and then began again with increased vigor. Having passed Burfell to the eastward, they were surprised all of a sudden to hear no din at all; but it soon made itself heard again as they approached the place of the eruption. The fire rose up from three lava craters, in a line from south to north, which it had piled up around itself on a perfectly level piece of ground. At a distance of 50 to 80 fathoms to the west from the craters a large fissure had formed itself as far as the broken ice, and this had sunk in to the depth of about three fathoms. Into the hollow thus formed the lava had poured at first, but now it flowed in a south-westerly direction from the two southern craters. The northernmost crater had the appearance of being oblong, about 300 fathoms in length, and from this crater the molten red-hot lava was thrown about 200 or 300 feet into the air in one compact column. The top of this column then assumed a palmated appearance, and the lava fell down in small particles, like drops from a jet of water, which, as they became separated from the column, grew gradually darker and spht into many pieces, bursting into lesser and lesser fragments as they cooled, yet when they fell on the edge of the crater they were still in such a molten state that they were splashed apout like water dashed against a solid substance. As a matter of course no flames were observed, but the glare proceeds from these columns and the seething lava in the craters. The columns are no at various points within the larger crater; but most frequently toward the ends, and at times the explorers could count twenty to thirty of them. No real smoke accompanied the eruption, but a bluish steam, which expanded and whitened in color as it rose to a greater distance from the crater, and such seemed to be the power of this blue jet of steam that it rose straight into the air for many hundreds of fathoms in despite of a heavy wind blowing. The din to which reference was made before apparently proceeded from the boiling action inside the crater, which in power and force exceeded any noise produced by waterfalls. In the midst of this din there was heard now and then loud cracks, exceeding any report of cannon, and these reports were followed immediately by a blue steam column shooting up into the air. This is about the sixth eruption which has broken out in these mountains since the present volcanic action began. With intermissions of from ten to twelve days the eruptions are gaining steadily in intensity. The din mentioned before could be heard clearly from the Myvatns Sveit—that is to say, it is audible at a distance of about twenty English miles."

THE VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, June 3.—The Page Board of Directors of the Central Vermont Railroad, in order to determine who were lawfully elected Directors at the late annual meeting, have proposed to the Smith Board to submit the question to a board of arbitration, to consist of the Chief Justice or Associate Justice of Vermont, and two other prominent persons to be selected by the Smith Board from among the following: Hon. George T. Bigelow, B. F. Thomas, Joel Wells, Otis P. Lord, and Judges Smith and Sargent, late of the Supreme Court of New-Hampshire. The proposition has not yet been accepted.

THE NEW RING SUITS.

ATTACHMENT OF THE SWEENYS' PROPERTY.

UTILIZING THE PUBLIC REMEDY ACTS BY SUING FOR OVER $7,000,000 OF CITY MONEY—MR. WHEELER H. PECKHAM'S AFFIDAVITS—LIST OF THE PROPERTY ATTACHED.

The new campaign against the remnants of the Tweed Ring, under the new Public Remedy acts, appears to have been commenced in earnest. Following the motion of the people's lawyers made on Tuesday last in the Supreme Court Chambers by the prosecution in the suit for $6,198,957 85, against William M. Tweed et al., application has just been made before the same tribunal for warrants of attachment against the property of the brothers James M. and Peter B. Sweeny, Judge Lawrence granting the application. The titles of the suits now commenced are, except for the change of name, the same as the title in the Tweed case, namely, "The People of the State of New-York against Peter B. Sweeny, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York," and "The People of the State of New-York against James M. Sweeny," &c. In the new suits thus entitled several affidavits have been made. The first, by Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham, is as follows:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Wheeler H. Peckham, of said City, being duly sworn, says that he is of counsel for the plaintiffs in the above-entitled action on the retainer of the Attorney General; that for the past several years deponent has been constantly employed in investigating the frauds committed in the year 1870 against the City and County of New-York; that a cause of action exists in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant, Peter B. Sweeny, in the above-entitled action for the sum of $6,198,957 85, and interest from Sept. 1870, and a further cause of action in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant, Peter B. Sweeny, for the sum of $933,644 44, and interest from Sept. 1, 1870; that the grounds of the first of said causes of action are as follows: That by an act of the Legislature of this State, passed April 20, 1870, the Mayor of the City of New-York, the Controller of the said City, and the then President of the Board of Supervisors of said County, were empowered to audit all liabilities against the County of New-York incurred previous to the passage of said act, and the said Controller was authorized and directed to pay the claims on said liabilities upon the certificate of the said three officers; that in the year 1870, the said defendant Sweeny, combining with one James Watson, now deceased, caused, and procured false and pretended claims to be made up and presented to and formally certified by said officers and paid by the said Controller, and converted the proceeds thereof to his own use; that the method and detail of said act and proceeding are stated in the affidavits hereto annexed; that the grounds of the second of said causes of action are as follows: That in the year 1870 the defendant, Peter B. Sweeny, combining with said Watson, deceased, caused to be made up and presented to the Auditor of Accounts of the City of New-York, in the year 1870 six certain false and pretended bills of claims purporting to be good and lawful claims against the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which in fact, the said claims were false and pretended claims, and procured the same to be audited by said Auditor of Accounts, and paid by the said Controller of the City of New-York, and converted the same to his own use; that the method and details of the same are also stated in the annexed affidavit. Deponent further says that he states the foregoing matters from the information deponent has acquired from various persons, documents, and papers, and which is detailed in the annexed affidavits.

WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

Sworn to before me June 2, 1875.

DANIEL SEYMOUR,
Notary Public, New-York County.

Annexed to this affidavit are the affidavits of James H. Ingersoll and others, implicating Peter B. Sweeny in the frauds against the City, and which were yesterday published in THE TIMES.

The following is Mr. Peckham's second affidavit:

City and County of New-York, ss.—Wheeler H. Peckham, of said City and County, being duly sworn, says: I reside at No. 73 West Fifty-fifth street and am forty years of age and upward; I have examined Trow's City Directory of the City of New-York for the years 1867 to 1873 inclusive; that in the years 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, and 1872 Peter B. Sweeny and James M. Sweeny are stated in Directories of said years as residing in a certain dwelling-house in the City of New-York known as No. 140 West Thirty-fourth street, in the said City; I know that said Directory has been annually issued and commonly used as a general Directory to names and addresses of persons residing in the City of New-York, and from having made frequent and constant use of said Directory for a number of years last passed, have no doubt of its general correctness. That deponent has also inquired of a number of persons who are personally well acquainted with said James M. and Peter B., and has been informed by them that said Peter B. and James M. lived together in the house known as No. 140 West Thirty-fourth street, New-York City, during said time, and were on most intimate terms; that said persons decline to make affidavit thereof voluntarily.

WHEELER H. PECKHAM.

Sworn, &c.

Annexed to this affidavit also are the affidavits of James H. Ingersoll and others, already referred to. It will be noticed that in the affidavits given, the claim made against the Sweenys is for nearly $1,000,000 more than the sum claimed in the suit against Tweed.

ATTACHMENT OF THE SWEENYS' PROPERTY.

Following the proceedings in the Supreme Court Chambers a notice of lis pendens was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office by the prosecution for the people, against the property of Peter B. and James M. Sweeny, and warrants of attachment were placed in the hands of the Sheriff. The following is a copy of the papers in the case of Peter B. Sweeny and list of the property attached:

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—*People of the State of New-York against Peter B. Sweeny and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York.*—Notice is hereby given that an action has been commenced upon a complaint of the above-named plaintiffs against the above-named defendants, for wrongfully obtaining and receiving money and property belonging to the County of New-York, and for wrongfully converting such money and property while holding a public office, in which action the plaintiffs demand judgment thereupon for the sum of $7,132,598, and that a warrant of attachment order, title 7, part 2, of Code of Procedure was on the 3d day of June, 1875, duly issued in this action against the defendant, Peter B. Sweeny, by this court and directed to the Sheriff of the County of New-York, and delivered to him for execution, whereby the following real property is intended to be affected: Fourth avenue, north-east corner of Sixty-ninth street, 200.11 to Seventieth street, by 105; Sixty-ninth street, north side, 275 feet west of Ninth avenue, 75 by 100.5; Seventieth street, west side, 275 feet west of Ninth avenue, 150 by 100.5; Thirty-fourth street, south side, 325 feet west of Tenth avenue, 75 by 98.9.

D. PRATT, Attorney General.

W. C. CONNER, Sheriff.

ANOTHER PROBABLE SMUGGLING CASE.

Two trunks belonging to Mme. Ulman, a French dress-maker, who arrived in this City on the steamer L'Amerique early in May, have been seized by the Custom-house authorities on a charge of undervaluation. On her arrival Mme. Ulman stated the value of the contents of the trunks to be 2,300 francs, an estimate which the appraisers consider much too low. It is now thought that the total value of the packages will exceed 8,500 francs. The goods have been sent to the appraisers' stores, and the United States District Attorney was notified.

A SUNDAY-SCHOOL PARADE IN BROOKLYN, E. D.

The annual parade of the Sunday School children in Brooklyn, E. D., took place yesterday, and notwithstanding the threatening nature of the weather, was a grand success. The houses along the line of march were decorated with flags, and from an early hour the sidewalks were filled with people anxious to witness the parade. There were 17,000 children in line, and as most of them were dressed in white, and all of them carried either tiny flags or bouquets of flowers, they presented a very picturesque appearance. The first division included four churches, and was 1,900 strong. The other divisions, of which there were sixteen, were not numerically so strong. Several fine bands of music paraded with the children, and many beautiful banners and devices were displayed by the different schools.

THE TILTON-BEECHER JURORS.

DISCUSSION IN THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF SUPERVISORS—ARE THEY ENTITLED TO EXTRA COMPENSATION?—THE BOARD DECLINES TO TAKE ANY ACTION AT PRESENT.

The most interesting feature in the proceedings of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday was a discussion as to whether the jurors in the case of Tilton against Beecher should receive any extra compensation. Soon after the board was called to order, Supervisor Fisher presented a certified copy of the act authorizing the Supervisors to fix the rate of compensation of jurors in cases protracted beyond thirty days, and also to audit the bills for such compensation, and for the meals furnished to the jurors. With the act referred to a certificate from Judge Neilson was handed in, to the effect that the trial of the case of Tilton against Beecher had been necessarily protracted beyond thirty days. After the copy of the act and the certificate had been read, Supervisor Fisher offered a resolution directing the County Treasurer, on receipt of a certificate from Judge Neilson, to pay to each juror in the Tilton-Beecher case $5 per day as extra compensation for each day that the trial shall be prolonged beyond thirty days from its beginning. Supervisor Zindel moved that the resolution be tabled, but at the solicitation of several members of the board, withdrew his motion. Supervisor Ropes said he was sorry the action of the Legislature had created a cause of contention in the Board. Supervisor Fisher said he had offered the resolution at the solicitation of the foreman of the Tilton-Beecher jury, and that Chief Justice Neilson and counsel on both sides were agreed that the jurors ought to have extra compensation. The jurors, he said, were not volunteers, but virtually prisoners of the law. Ordinary jurors were called for one week, and they could not be compelled to serve more than the thirty days constituting a full trial term. The trial term had been extended by a special act, and it was for this reason, he said, that the jurors were virtually prisoners of the law. He thought that, no matter which way the jury should decide, they would be censured by many, for the case was also on trial before the people, and the verdict of the jury would not be accepted as final. Supervisor Ropes said the jury need not fear censure if they decided according to their best judgment. If the Legislature desired to give relief to jurors who were compelled to serve protracted terms, the speaker thought it would be more wise to relieve them for several years from jury duty after the termination of such a case. Supervisor O'Connell thought that the jurors should have some extra compensation, and that if the board considered $5 too much they could cut it down. Supervisor French thought that if any extra compensation were paid to the jurors the expense ought to be borne by the parties to the suit. Supervisor Gardiner thought that as the suit was a civil one, involving damages, the court had power to assess the expenses on the litigants. Supervisor Strong, Chairman of the Law Committee, said that the resolution would be inoperative, because it provided virtually for a payment of the jury in advance to the end of the trial; it would also be inoperative, he thought, because it provided for payment without reference to the County Auditor, according to law. After some further discussion, several motions were offered fixing the rate of extra compensation at $3 a day, at fifty cents a day, and at other sums. All these motions, as well as a motion to refer the matter to the Law Committee, were lost, and the resolution was tabled on motion of Alderman McIntyre. Later on in the session, Supervisor Reilly moved to take the resolution from the table and refer it to the Law Committee. Supervisor Fisher said he was in favor of referring it, because he had just heard the lawyers in the case were desirous of being heard before that committee on the question. Supervisor French thought that they had heard enough from the lawyers, and that, eminent as they were, they could not teach the board its duty. Supervisor Howell said that it would be well not to take the resolution from the table, as many of the Supervisors had left, thinking it had been disposed of. A vote was taken on the motion to take from the table, which resulted in a tie, the vote standing 13 to 13. Supervisor at Large Fox cast his vote in the negative, thus defeating the motion to take from the table. Foreman Carpenter and several members of the jury were interested listeners during the proceedings.

THE CONVICTION BY GOVERNMENT OF THE GUIKWAR OF BARODA.

The reports of the Baroda Commissioners are published in the last *Gazette of India*. Sir Richard Couch, Sir Richard Meade, and Mr. Melville submitted a joint report, in which they review the evidence at considerable length. The conclusions to which they come are that poison, namely, a powder containing arsenic and diamond dust, was put into Col. Phayre's sherbet on the 9th of November, and that it was so put in with the intention of causing his death; that there was good reason for believing that previous attempts to poison Col. Phayre were made between the end of September and the 9th of November, (some of them by Raojee,) and that they failed by reason of the fear of putting in full doses of arsenic; that on the 9th of November the poison was put in by Raojee, acting in concert with Nursoo; that they were instigated by the Guikwar, as was proved by the evidence of Raojee, Nursoo, and Damoodhur Punt; that the motive which actuated the Guikwar was a strong feeling of political hostility and personal dislike to Col. Phayre; and that the Guikwar gave presents to the servants to induce them to give information of what passed at the Residency, and promised further sums to Raojee and Nursee in the event of their succeeding in poisoning Col. Phayre. They hold that the Guikwar's conduct is inconsistent with innocence, as he must have known of the attempted poisoning on the same day, and did not at once hasten to the Residency; that Damoodhur Punt had no motive for getting up a plot, and that there is no reason why the main points of Raojee and Nursoo's evidence should not be believed. Finally, they find the Guikwar guilty on each head of the charge.

The three native Commissioners report separately. Scindiah says there was not sufficient proof of the purchase of diamonds or arsenic; that only three witnesses gave direct evidence of the poisoning, and that their accounts differed from one another, and were contradicted by Pedro and other witnesses whose testimony was favorable to the Guikwar; that an attempt to poison would not have been continued for so long a time made in so open a manner, or intrusted to so many persons; that, if a small quantity of poison can kill a man, there is no reason why it should be given often; that giving presents to Residency servants is a matter of no importance, and is in accordance with the practice of other native Princes. Dinkur Rao said he could not bring himself to believe that the charge is proved. The Maharajah of Jeypore thinks that the money given to the Residency servants was merely by way of presents, and not for improper purposes; that Raojee, Nursoo, and Damoodhur Punt were accomplices whose evidence was uncorroborated, and therefore suspicious, and that they, moreover, contradicted one another and were contradicted by other witnesses; that, although copper was mentioned as one of the ingredients used, it was not detected in the analysis that the facts elicited in the cross-examination and the comments of Serjeant Ballantine were weighty and deserving of consideration. For these reasons he cannot believe that the Guikwar was in any way implicated.

Sir Dinkur Rao's opinion and verdict are almost exactly identical with Scindiah's, but he adds some remarks regarding discrepancies in the dates.

The Government have published a resolution in which they state that, as the commission was not a judicial tribunal, the Government have thought it their duty to examine the matter for themselves. They hold that the evidence clearly established a desire on the part of the Guikwar to bribe the Residency servants. As to the evidence of Raojee and Nursoo regarding the poisoning, they think the stories of these witnesses credible and consistent in themselves, and consistent in essentials with one another and with external circumstances. They argue that these men had no interest in saying what they did; that there was no probability of collusion between them or of their having been tutored; that their demeanor was truthful, and that no attempt was made to meet their evidence. They then answer the remarks of the native Commissioners, and dwell on the fact that no attempt was made by the Guikwar's advisers to rebut the evidence of the prosecution. In conclusion, they express their decided opinion that the offence imputed to the Guikwar has been made out. They say that the commission was intended only to inform the mind of Government, and that even had its verdict been unanimous, the Government would not have been considered themselves buond by it.

THE ALPHA-DELTA-PHI CONVENTION.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 3.—The Alpha-Delta-Phi Convention held its closing business session of the forty-third annual convention to-day. Prof. Louis Collins, of Albany, was re-elected President, Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Auburn, N. Y., was elected Orator of the next convention, and Hon. Rufus King, of Cincinnati, alternate. Prof. Edward North, of Hamilton College, was elected Poet of the next convention, which is to be held with Hamilton Chapter at Utica, N. Y. In the afternoon the members visited Silver Spring in a steam-boat and partook of a Rhode Island clam bake. This evening public services were held in the First Congregational Church. Hon. Charles Hale, of Boston, delivered the oration, and Prof. George A. Strong, of Kenyon College, the poem. The annual supper closed the pleasant sessions of the convention in Providence.

COMMERCIAL PROBLEMS.

MEETING OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ADDRESS OF THE NEW PRESIDENT—APPROVAL OF THE PASSAGE OF IMPORTANT MEASURES OF CANAL REFORM—PROPOSITIONS FOR THE RELIEF OF THE CROWDED NAVIGATION OF THE EAST RIVER—THE GOVERNOR ASKED TO APPRO

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JUNE 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 D. of C. 3-65s 74½
25,000 P.R.of Mo.1st'c 95
600 Erie Railway.... 17¾
1000 do.... 17⅞
800 do.... 17¾
500 do.... c. 18
200 do.... 18
100 Pac. R. of Mo. s3. 51
1000 Western Union. 75¾
400 do.... 75⅝
600 do.... 75⅞
1000 do.... 75⅞
1400 do.... b3. 75⅝
100 Pacific Mail.... 34½
1500 do.... 34¼
2700 do.... s3. 34
600 do.... 33⅞
200 do.... 33⅝
1000 do.... 33½
200 do.... 33⅝
2400 do.... 33½
400 do.... b3. 33⅝
800 do.... 33⅝
200 do.... 33⅞
1000 North-western.... 40⅝
200 do.... 40⅜
200 do.... 40⅝
200 do.... 40⅝
100 do.... s3 40⅝
100 do.... b3. 40⅜
200 do.... 40⅝
1000 do.... 40⅜
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1000 do.... 40⅜
1000

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—CAMILLE—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. C. Burroughs.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE DONOVANS—Messrs. Harrigan and Hart, Mr. J. W. Jennings, Miss Ada Monk, Mme. Ponisi.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—MADAME L'ARCHIDUC. By the Soldene English Opera-Bouffe Company.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—AMOS CLARK—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Mary Brabrook.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ROBINSON HALL.—GIROFLE GIROFLA—(English Opera Bouffe.)

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT by 100 performers.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER-NIGHT CONCERT under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.*

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have the Daily TIMES *mailed to their address, postage prepaid, for one dollar per month.*

NOTICE.

We beg to state that on Sunday, the 20th of June, we shall begin the publication of an entirely new and original novel, by Mr. Thomas Hardy, author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far from the Madding Crowd," and other works. It will be entitled

"THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA,"

and we shall continue its exclusive publication in these columns week by week, until the story is completed. We have no doubt that a novel by one of the most popular writers of the day will add much to the value and interest of the Sunday edition of THE TIMES.

The Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen was requested some months ago to investigate Controller GREEN. One member of that committee—Alderman MORRIS—was never invited to attend, and the so-called investigation was conducted according to methods devised for the occasion by Messrs. PURROY and SHANDLEY. The chief witness was JOHN B. HASKIN, the accused officer was not summoned, nor was he allowed to see the evidence against him, and the conclusion of this farcical and mischievous perversion of authority is a series of charges long since answered, or of meaningless complaints which are no charges at all. HASKIN seems to have been rewarded for his share in the "investigation" by having one of his buildings rented as a Police Court Court-house. PURROY has during its course got another of his numerous relatives quartered upon the City. These crumbs of comfort may console HASKIN and PURROY for their failure to do anything more than make themselves ridiculous to that portion of the public who paid any attention to their proceedings.

A striking illustration of the difference in the method of settling disputes in communities accustomed to orderly political management and that adopted recently in some of the Southern States, is afforded by the action of the New-Hampshire Legislature. This now consists of a Republican House and a divided Senate, one portion of the latter consisting of five Republicans and another of five Democrats and two Senators whose title to seats is repudiated by the Republicans. Instead of issuing a double-headed set of orders to the Militia, and calling on the United States Government, the House and both divisions of the Senate have addressed requests to the Supreme Court of the State to decide on the legal claims of the contesting parties. What this decision will be, it is, of course, impossible to say, but, meanwhile, no legislation will be undertaken, and there is no reason to expect any extreme or violent measures. This respect for the constituted methods of settling political disputes is one of the most important elements in the success of representative institutions, and it is to be earnestly hoped that neither party will show any lack of it in the present dispute.

The complaints under which an attachment has been issued against the property of PETER B. and JAMES M. SWEENY refer to two distinct departments of the Ring frauds. The first covers the six million steal perpetrated through the agency of the Special Audit Board, of which PETER B. SWEENY's share was ten per cent. of the principal and interest of the bogus claims then manufactured. The second transaction was the concocting of six wholly fictitious bills in the name of INGERSOLL & Co., to the amount of $933,000. Of the proceeds of these, also, the brothers SWEENY received ten per cent. In both transactions the City has a claim against each participator in the fraud for the whole amount stolen, and a goodly slice of the ill-gotten property of the SWEENY family is now under attachment by the State. At this rate, we may find in a year or two, after the whole legal armory of delay has been used up for the benefit of the Municipal thieves, that some considerable portion of the spoil will be recovered to the Treasury.

Mr. EMERSON records in his admirable series of essays on *English Traits*, that during a visit to WORDSWORTH, in 1833, the poet "said, what seemed a paradox, that they needed a civil war in America, to teach the necessity of knitting the social ties stronger." This would have seemed still more a paradox a dozen years ago, but now it is not impossible to find evidences of the essential wisdom of the Sage of Rydal's remark. Certainly, nothing but our desperate war, fought out to the very end, could have made men like Gens. PILLOW and FORREST utter such words as were contained in their letter published yesterday accepting the invitation to be present at the decoration of the graves of the Union dead in Memphis, or such as Gen. PILLOW spoke at the cemetery on Monday. "I came here," he said, "to-day to do honor to the fifteen thousand gallant soldiers who are interred in this cemetery, who fought for the preservation of the Union and the flag of the Union. * * * This is my Government, and I would not live under any other, and I would never expatriate myself. * * * I am willing to live under this Government, to uphold its honor, and to fight again for its flag, if necessary." These are expressions which must be sincere. They are the words of a defeated soldier, recognizing the obligation of the cause against which he fought, and pronounced over the graves of those who fought on the other side from himself. They are among the signs of returning good feeling of which we have already had many, and to which we hope there will never again be any exception.

One of the annoyances threatened by the quarrel between the Pennsylvan and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads was a delay in the transmission of the mails. These the Pennsylvania Road refused to pass over its line from Philadelphia to New-York in the cars of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, in which they have heretofore been brought from Washington to Philadelphia. An arrangement has finally been completed, by which the New-York and through mails are sent to Philadelphia on the Baltimore and Potomac Road, and the Western mails brought to Washington are to be continued to Baltimore on the Baltimore and Ohio Road, without interruption. Mr. JEWELL has shown his usual tact and judgment in protecting the interests of the public without reference to the parties to the quarrel.

The "great railroad war" goes on with no apparent approach to a settlement. On Wednesday last Mr. SCOTT laid before the public through the Philadelphia *Ledger*, some items in the expense account due to the struggle thus far. For the four months ending April 30, the gross earnings of the Pennsylvania Road fell off $444,667, causing an estimated net decrease of profits of about $111,000. Mr. SCOTT does not say how much of this is due to the competition with the Baltimore and Ohio Road, but the inference is that it arises chiefly from that source, and it will be noticed that the statement does not include the results of the last month, which has been the severest of any. Col. SCOTT professes himself willing to refer the differences between his company and Mr. GARRETT's to "disinterested and competent parties for their decision," which is a proposition made by Mr. JEWETT of the Erie Road at the opening of March, and acceded to by Mr. SCOTT, but refused by Mr. GARRETT.

TYPICAL DEMAGOGISM.

One falsehood more or less may not be of much account, so far as the public estimate of the character of the majority in the Board of Aldermen is concerned. They placed one on record yesterday, which deserves, however, a little more than passing notice. It is in these words:

Whereas, The tendency of administration, during the years of the ascendency of the Republican Party, has been to increase the salaries of the few high officers of Government out of all proportion to the salaries paid to the many subordinates, or to the wages allowed to laboring men.

The truth is that Republicans as a party have not been responsible for the recent government of this City at all, except so far as they have regulated its affairs by State legislation. Let us agree with the Aldermen, however, that the present City charter was "imposed upon this community by the late Republican Administration of the State," and let us see how that instrument affected the salaries of "the few high officers of government." The year 1871 was unquestionably one of Democratic ascendency, as the people know to their cost. Let us call the year 1873, for want of a better name, the period of "Republican ascendency." In these two years, the salaries of the leading City officials compare as follows:

	1871.	1873.
Mayor (City)	$7,500	$12,000
Mayor (County)	5,000	
Mayor's office	40,500	29,751
Controller (City)	7,500	7,000
Controller (County)	7,500	
Controller (Board of Revision and Correction)	1,000	10,000
Deputy Controller (City)	5,000	7,000
Deputy Controller (County)	4,000	
Stock Clerk (City)	3,000	4,000
Stock Clerk (County)	2,000	
City and County Auditors	10,800	7,500
Receiver of Taxes	8,000	7,000
Assistant Receiver of Taxes	8,000	None.
Collector of City Revenue	14,413	5,000
Assessment Bureau	142,170	22,273
Corporation Counsel	23,500	15,000
Commissioner of Works	7,500	10,000
Deputy Commissioner of Works	7,500	6,000
Fire Commissioners	50,000	17,000
Dock Commissioners	50,000	16,500
Park Treasurer	10,000	6,500
Commissioners of Charities	50,000	16,500
Health Commissioners	20,000	11,500
Police Commissioners	60,000	32,000
Superintendent of Buildings	7,500	4,000
Deputy Superintendent of Buildings	5,000	2,500
Chamberlain and County Treasurer	250,000	30,000
Commissioners of Taxes	50,000	16,500
Assessors	30,000	12,000
Secretary to Assessors	4,000	2,500
Total	$891,383	$303,024

Here is an annual saving of $588,359 on the salaries of "high officials" effected during the "Republican ascendency" to which the Aldermen are impudent enough to ascribe the present need for economy. Such of the above reductions as were not the direct results of the Republican charter, which the Aldermen want to have repealed, were due to the personal efforts of Controller GREEN, whom they want to have removed from office. Fortunately for the community, they are as little likely to succeed in the one attempt as in the other. But what shall be said of a body of men who attempt to impose on the public such a preposterous distortion of facts as is involved in their yesterday's resolutions, and all of whom would like to extract two salaries—one as Aldermen and another as Supervisors—from the City Treasury? Even the blatant demagogism with which they attempted to deceive a body of ignorant laborers grossly overshot its mark. As to their capacity for administering the affairs of a great city under any conceivable theory of "Home Rule," the less said the better.

ABORIGINAL POLITICS.

Nobody need suppose that the Indian Chiefs now negotiating at Washington are such untutored children of Nature that they have no knowledge of politics. Indian politics, it is true, differ somewhat from the variety known among white men. But in all essential particulars, the points of similarity are striking and numerous. At home, the rival chiefs may be more outspoken in their jealousy of each other than when in Washington, where a common exigency unites them. But, even in their talks with the President, Secretary, and other officials, their petty rivalries are apparent. Of the leaders, RED CLOUD represents the Ogallalla Sioux, and SPOTTED TAIL the Brulé Sioux, while SITTING BULL appears for the Northern Sioux, who have only a contingent interest in pending negotiations. The nominal chieftain of the Ogallalla Sioux is the OLD MAN AFRAID OF HIS HORSES. This chief is very old and infirm, and as he can no longer lead his braves upon the war-path or in the chase, nor bring into camp large spoil to divide, is practically displaced by RED CLOUD, a vigorous Indian now in his prime. RED CLOUD is a redoubtable warrior, of fine presence, great natural abilities, and endowed with a certain eloquence which makes him influential in aboriginal politics. He leads the braves on the war-path, and has performed many daring exploits in the face of the enemy, (both white and red,) which have fired the admiration and ambition of the young men. He easily disputes, by right of suffrage, the sway of the partly-superannuated OLD MAN AFRAID OF HIS HORSES. The hereditary chief of this branch of the tribe is, or should be, the YOUNG MAN AFRAID OF HIS HORSES, who is now in Washington, and who is the son of the OLD MAN, &c., above mentioned. This young brave, who is in some sort an Indian Edward the Black Prince, is likely to give RED CLOUD a hard fight for the chieftainship of the Ogallallas, if his life is spared, which is by no means certain, as Indian politicians have a way of getting rid of rivals which repeats the history of mediæval times in Europe. SPOTTED TAIL is Chief of the Brulé Sioux, and is now chiefly anxious to distinguish himself as a diplomatist for the admiration of his people at home. So far, he has succeeded admirably, and has proved himself able and shrewd. SWORD is one of RED CLOUD'S first warriors, and is son-in-law of that chieftain.

It is easy to see how, with their free system of politics, the chiefs of Indian tribes are continually surrounded by intrigues and cabals. Whenever there arises an occasion which calls the head men to Washington, there is bitter strife to see who shall go. The opportunity is one which may make or unmake a chief, or an aspirant for chieftainship. Once there, these wily politicians resort to precisely the same arts that are thought lo be the disgrace of American legislation and politics. Each aboriginal statesman desires to cut a good figure—not in the newspapers, for his constituents do not read the newspapers—but in the eyes of the watchful followers who will report to the home lodges all that is said and done with an accuracy that will make impossible any "cards" of denial or explanation, or "statements," from the men who have assumed the honors and responsibilities of leadership. SPOTTED TAIL seems to have excelled in this sort of diplomacy, to the discomfiture of RED CLOUD, whose eloquence is more in the *ore rotundo* manner, say like that of Gen. N. P. BANKS. His rival in the palaver now going on, SPOTTED TAIL, shows great wit and shrewdness. Some of his hits remind one of the genial Congressman, S. S. COX. For example, when the "Big White Chief" pictured to the sardonic band the beauties and attractions of the Indian Territory, and kindly advised them to move into that terrestrial paradise, SPOTTED TAIL replied that he and his people were born in their present home; that they desired to be buried there; and, if the Indian Territory was so desirable a country, why should not the Great Father send there his white children who were anxious to get into the Black Hills? RED CLOUD, on the other hand, has made at least one ignominious failure. And when he failed to make a good point where he had an opportunity, his friends explained that it was owing to "too much whisky." Of course, this lame was a welcome chance to the YOUNG MAN AFRAID OF HIS HORSES, who heads the opposition to RED CLOUD. Possibly some of our readers will recollect politicians at Washington and Albany who have needed similar friendly excuses to be made for them when their constituents have asked troublesome questions.

In a very sensible manner these politicians of the wilderness have accomplished all they really wanted. The cession of the Black Hills is postponed for the present; but the question will be taken up when the chiefs meet Government Commissioners in the Sioux country. But they now secure the absolute cession of so much of the State of Nebraska as lies north of the Niobrara River and south of the present line of their reservation. For abandoning hunting privileges south of the Niobrara, they get $25,000 in cash, which is to be divided between the Brulés and the Ogallallas. This gives the Indians a natural boundary for the lower edge of their reservation, and leaves Western Nebraska fully open to white occupation, though it will not be available for some time to come. These politic chiefs, however, prefer to bring the matter to their followers before they sign the agreement. In just that fashion the President would send a treaty to Congress before it was executed. Public opinion among the Sioux, however, manifests itself in other ways than in memorials to Congress and newspaper articles. News travels from village to village; every intruder is known and described, just as Prof. MARSH is "The Bone-hunting Chief" among the Sioux, who know nothing of paleontology. And, to save bloodshed, the Indian diplomatists take the papers home with them. They feel that they have done a good stroke of business, and they go back to play a little demagogism with their dusky constituencies.

COFFEE.

A correspondent of THE TIMES addresses us and our readers upon the subject of coffee. Now, coffee is a subject not to be treated lightly, as many a wife knows, and many a husband. For, does it not come home to men's breakfasts and bosoms? We should think it does, and when it comes regularly, in the form that it ought to have, and with the warmth that properly pertains to it, it brings solace and great comfort. But if, on the contrary, it comes too soon, and so loses some of its aroma and some of its heat, and perhaps begins to take a taint of acidity, or too late, so that the hurried and expectant lips are scalded, then do clouds lower; then are mutterings heard; then, on some occasions, not too rare, do storms break forth, shrill echoes of which are afterward heard in the regions below. Our correspondent does not exaggerate the interest of his communication, so far as its relation to the daily comfort of many people goes; and we shall endeavor to supply the information that he asks for, so far as it is within our power to do so.

He is quite right, in the first place, in saying that real coffee has become almost extinct, and he is partly right in attributing its disappearance to adulteration. No substance sold at the grocer's, except white vinegar, (which is almost always injuriously mixed with acids,) is so much and so frequently adulterated as coffee. At an analysis of spirits made by order of the Board of Health it was found, somewhat, it was confessed, to the surprise of that body, that although the specimens were procured from all sorts of out-of-the-way places all over town, there was little or no adulteration found in any one of them, and that nearly all of them were absolutely pure. Bad rum and bad whisky there were enough of and to spare—vile stuff that would consume any but a coppered throat and stomach; but it was not adulterated; it was merely unmitigated bad spirits. But coffee is adulterated with all conceivable and inconceivable substances; and, not only so, it is actually made of a paste cast in molds to look like the roasted bean, and this being mixed with enough real coffee to give it a smell of the real thing, is sold as "fine old Java." The substance most commonly used for the adulteration of coffee, as most housekeepers know, is chiccory, the succory of which the succory-water so much in favor with our great-great-grandmothers was made. This is a harmless and a clean as well as a pleasant flavored substance, and the addition of a little of it to pure coffee is regarded as advantageous by some epicures, particularly among the French. But of the "best ground Java" coffee now sold by many grocers, the greater part is chiccory, which is rather too much of a good thing. Beans, carrots dried and roasted, and many refuse articles, needless and unpleasant to name, are used for the adulteration of coffee, and chiefly, of course, in that which is sold ground. The proprietors of certain mills within fifteen or twenty miles round about New-York tell strange stories of the substances which are brought to them in barrels to be ground up coarsely, and which they have very good reasons for believing are sold as coffee.

But adulteration is not the only reason for the disappearance of real coffee from our tables. It is one, but there is another of at least equal importance. The art of making coffee seems to be lost. Seems to be, we say; but it is not. The housekeeper of the period knoweth it not, or at least she doth not practice it; and yet it is practiced by a few, and is easily attained by all. Our mothers used it, and our fathers had therefore good coffee to their breakfasts. This condition of things is implied in the very terms of our correspondent's letter. He complains of the disappearance of good coffee, which he says has become, not absolutely but almost, extinct. Plainly, he and the men of his generation—say those who were boys twenty-five or thirty years ago—had good coffee once and have it not now. Well, we will tell them the reason. It is because the coffee is not bought properly, and when bought is not properly prepared for the table. And how it is thus not properly bought and prepared they will see from a receipt that we shall give them, which, if strictly followed, we are willing to warrant, under reasonable penalties, will never fail to produce as good coffee as a man ever drank. It is a receipt which was in common use with our mothers and grandmothers.

First find a housekeeper who has been so brought up that she knows good raw coffee when she sees it. This part of the receipt is all important. Next, let her buy good coffee: not send an order to the grocer for it, but personally examine and buy the coffee. If it is convenient for her to buy a bag, that will be better; for coffee improves by age; and it is best to have one bag standing unopened while the other is in use. Next, let the coffee be roasted as often as once a week under the personal superintendence of this housekeeper. She need not sit upon the roaster; but she certainly should personally see that whoever roasts it does it gradually, and not too much or too little; to do which it will be seen that she should know the color and the perfume of properly-roasted coffee. The roasted beans should then be put into glass jars, tightly stopped. Then about fifteen minutes, and not longer, before the coffee is needed the beans should be taken out and ground, and the grist go directly from the mill into the coffee-pot, otherwise some of the much-prized aroma and flavor will pass off. Thus made, in almost any sort of pot, coffee will surely be good—as good as it used to be when our mothers made it, for this was their receipt. As to buying ground coffee, or even roasted coffee in the bean, which lies open to the air, or even grinding up a lot of coffee at home and keeping it in a big box, which may be open or may be shut, and then expecting good coffee, why, fair ladies, you might as well look for sunbeams from cucumbers.

SUMMER QUARTERS.

From the style of advertising, we should judge that the Summer hotel and boarding-house keepers have at last awakened to the necessity for not only making a very considerable reduction on the old rates, but for offering to earn what they demand. Most of their advertisements either offer "reasonable terms," "liberal terms," "reduced prices," or state exactly the sum per week at which "guests" can be accommodated during the season. All the hotel proprietors who understand their business have had plenty of time within the past two years to comprehend that those who possess money have drawn the purse-strings tighter, and that they have become more and more unwilling to part with it. They must have also seen that the large class of persons who live up to their means have had their "spending money" greatly reduced in amount. A failure to thoroughly appreciate these facts caused the loss of reasonable profits last year. The boarding-house or hotel keeper who has not yet felt their force will be very lucky, indeed, if he clears his expenses this year. Long ago a general reduction of prices would have been made but for the attachment of certain families to favorite resorts. It is not an easy matter to trample old associations under foot. When it has to be done it must be done gradually; but there is a limit to all things, and much as wealthy fathers may desire to please children's fancy for particular places, they will not go on doing it from year to year if they can find more favorable terms elsewhere.

The landlords of hotels have really been more to blame for the high rates than their tenants, for it is to be presumed that they can better afford to come down in the rent than the latter can afford to work for an entire season without profit. This year, we understand, that many have been compelled to do it, or take the chances of having to hire servants and run their hotels themselves. The reduction has not only been made in cases in which leases have expired, but, if report, speaks correctly, in cases in which the leases have still some years to run. If this be true, and there is no sound reason why it should not be, the end of exorbitant prices has been seen. And, after all, full houses at terms to suit the times must prove more profitable than houses half full of grumblers who know that they are being victimized, and regulate their indulgence in extras accordingly. The owners of farm-houses, to whom the accommodation of boarders has been the source of considerable profit in the past, have had an opportunity to test the truth of the old adage that half a loaf is better than no bread. Not a few of them were lonelier than usual last Summer in consequence of the mistaken notion that city folk can afford to pay whatever is demanded. Their advertisements show that nearly all of them are now willing and anxious to accept moderate rates. It is easy to perceive that they have got bravely over their absurd notions about the abundance of money in cities, and that they are desirous of making amends for their former greed.

Notwithstanding the change that has undoubtedly taken place in regard to prices, we should advise all who are at present on the look-out for agreeable places in which to spend the Summer not to act hastily in effecting arrangements—or, in other words, to look over many circulars before making a choice. It cannot possibly do any harm to follow this course, and there is a chance that it will repay the trouble. We feel bound to say that the desire to make the existence of the Summer boarder more comfortable seems to be every day growing stronger and stronger. The fact is gradually coming to be understood that the increase of accommodation must be as marked as the decrease of prices. It is pretty well known by this time that an excess of prosperity does not induce the average hotel or boarding-house-keeper to be more careful and painstaking in the treatment of "guests." When he finds profits reduced and custom hard to get, he realizes his precise position, and tunes his voice and softens his speech accordingly. There is a good deal of this tuning and softening going on just now, and we note the fact with a satisfaction which will be shared by most of our readers. Many of those who are about to spend the Summer in Europe under the impression that it will cost less, will hear of this improved condition of things on their return, and perhaps to be sorry that they did not stay at home.

LIVELY TIMES ON THE HUDSON.

The constant occurrence of desperate burglaries in our rural districts begins to be rather alarming. We reported on Wednesday a most determined robbery of a quiet country "store," and the shooting and stabbing of the clerk, in a village of interior New-York. It is well known, though but little has been said about the matter in the journals, that the villas and country houses on that portion of the Hudson between Tarrytown and Yonkers have been entered and stripped, or robbed of plate and money, night after night. Churches themselves were cleared of their carpets, and from one villa on one occasion the principal articles of furniture on the ground floor were carried off in wagons by the thieves, while the owners slept quietly above. Another house during the past Winter was entered four times, the robbers making directly for the bedrooms, to empty pockets and capture watches and jewelry. In some of the villages, shops were broken into, and in one instance, after clearing out a shop, the thieves burned the house. In Tarrytown the watchman of one villa was shot at his own door, and, so far as we have heard, the murderer was never discovered. It is true, gentlemen armed themselves, and many villas are now well protected. But, as constant experience shows, a house-owner, starting up in the night to confront a cool and skillful burglar, armed and desperate, has little chance. Robbery will end in murder. The practice of experienced mining superintendents, and those exposed to robbers in the mountains of California, is never to resist when meeting alone one of these gentry. They know precisely the advantage a priority of one second gives to the revolver. Besides, we do not form village communities to do our own policing. The inhabitants of Tarrytown, Irvington, Dobb's Ferry, and Hastings are now paying heavy taxes. They support, at much expense, a village or town government. They are supposed to be employing persons to protect lives and property, and to maintain public order. The property on that part of the river is immensely valuable. The owners can afford to pay well for its proper protection. Their taxes now are very burdensome. Why should not the banks of the river be as secure from thieves and burglars as the streets of New-York? Why should not every village of interior New-York have a sufficient Police?

The difficulty seems to lie in the very constitution of the village. The so-called "Trustees" govern it, and, as the jurisdiction is small, they dread increasing taxes by appointing or paying constables or policemen. Besides, a single policeman is nothing in such a "town," for instance, as Greenburg. There ought to be some authority by which the voters or tax-payers could at proper times authorize the Trustees to employ a number of policemen, and drill them. The most practical plan would seem to be for two or three towns or villages to unite, and have a small body of Police, who could be drilled, and on an emergency act together. The great power of the New-York Police is in their *esprit de corps* and their drill. One policeman has but little moral effect on the thieves. Take these river towns, for instance. They might obtain from the Legislature authority to unite, merely for the purpose of Police. Then they could organize a band of constables, who should be trained to work together when necessary. With the railroad and telegraph, they could guard a district of ten miles of country as easily as the Police of this City watch a block. The burglars go in gangs and are well armed. At the first news of their presence in a village, the Police could be gathered silently in that district, and at once resist their depredations, and either capture them or drive them out of the neighborhood. By these simple means a considerable extent of country could be well policed, and the expense would be light.

At present there is absolutely no Police in many a New-York village. If a burglar were to enter the wealthiest house in open day, in one of our river towns, the inhabitants would require a journey of ten miles to obtain a policeman; and, indeed, a whole village might be sacked before this guardian of the law would make his appearance. This idyllic state of things might be satisfactory in the old Knickerbocker days, but now there is too much property at stake, and there are too many accomplished thieves on the look out for it. For the sake of their own security, the villages of the Hudson must organize a Police, and the sooner it is done the better.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A NUISANCE TAMELY SUBMITTED TO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When a pickpocket or a burglar is caught in the act, justice is given him inside of prison walls; yet larger villainies often go not only unpunished, but unrebuked. It is to one of this latter class that I wish to call attention. A large number of the citizens in certain of our wards have been robbed of that air we need to breathe by the nefarious practices of the gas companies, who poison the air for miles. This is no trifling matter, as it is a serious prejudice to the health of all compelled to inhale these stenches, while to delicate women and children they are rank poisons. Cannot something be done for our relief? In no other country would such a nuisance be permitted to exist, and it is simply intolerable that any corporation should so recklessly jeopardize the health of the community. The evil doubtless arises from the time used in purifying and is most at night. Surely our Board of Health should do something for us.

A SUFFERER.

THE INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Such of your readers as take interest in the matter of the International Geographical Congress and Exhibition which are to be held in Paris in July and August next, and of which you lately gave a full programme, will hear with pleasure that in order to supply the deficiency of a Government Commissioner, appointed by the Secretary of State, an American gentleman residing in Paris, Dr. W. E. Johnston, has consented to act in lieu of a Commissioner for the United States. Persons desirous of exhibiting suitable objects at the Exhibition may, therefore, send their goods to his address, No. 10 Boulevard Malesherbes, Paris, France, but all expenses of transportation and exhibition must be prepaid, there being no funds to defray such expenses. Goods are admitted down to June 30, 1875, and will be at the risk of the owners.

JAMES JACKSON,
Delegate of the International Geographical Congress to the United States.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, June 3, 1875.

THE CANADIAN FISHERIES AND THE TREATY OF WASHINGTON.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 3.—F. W. Witcher, of the Marine and Fisheries Department, has gone to Montreal for the purpose of conferring with Sir A. T. Galt, the British Commissioner on the Fisheries Claim Commission. Mr. Witcher carried with him full statistics of the value of Canada's fisheries, and it is said that the sum which could be legitimately claimed from the United States under the treaty would amount in the aggregate to $30,000,000.

THE CANTON COMPANY OF BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 3.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Canton Company of Baltimore took place at their office in this city today. In person and by proxy 32,931 shares were represented. The annual report of the President and Directors was submitted; also the annual statements of the Treasurer and Trustees of the Sinking Fund, and of the President of the Union Railroad Company and others. The following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Abraham B. Baylis, Louis von Hoffman, James B. Colgate, and William Butler Duncan, of New-York; Charles J. Baker, George S. Brown, William G. Harrison, Charles Weber, and S. Sprigg Belt, of Baltimore. The vote of all the shares represented was unanimous for the gentlemen elected. The by-laws of the company were amended so that hereafter the annual meeting of the stockholders for the election of Directors shall take place on the second Monday of June instead of the first Thursday, and the first meeting of the Board of Directors after their election shall be held on the third Wednesday instead of the third Thursday in June, and all other regulations shall be made to conform to said changes in the by-laws.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.

CONTINUATION OF THE DEAD-LOCK—THE OPINION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE ASKED BY THE HOUSE AND THE DIVIDED SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., June 3.—The dead-lock between the two branches of the New-Hampshire Legislature still holds fast and will not probably be relieved until the opinion of the court is had. There are now inquiries from each of the three organizations, the House of Representatives, the Democratic Senate, and the Republican Senate. There was an attempt made by the Democrats to offer an amendment to the House resolution which it is supposed embodied a statement of all the facts and testimony taken about the contested Senatorships. A call for the previous question shut off this amendment, and the Democrats then had recourse to parliamentary tactics. They moved to adjourn, to lay upon the table, and took frequent appeals from the Speaker's decisions. They called the yeas and nays on every question that was put to the House. They made long speeches whenever opportunity for speaking was allowed, and were evidently determined to fight against the resolution as long as possible, and had a less clever man than Mr. Sanborn been in the chair the House might still be in session, and the Democrats still filibustering. As it was, it took from 10 o'clock to 3 to put through the resolution, the House continuing in session without adjournment. The resolutions adopted in the other organizations were passed without any such opposition. The House resolution simply copies the returns of the elections of Senators in the two contested districts, and asks the court if, in view of these returns, which show no one received a majority of the votes cast, the Governor and Council had any right to issue certificates of election to Priest and Proctor. The Republican Senate's resolution gives first a statement of facts. It alleges that when the Senate met to organize there were present ten elected Senators and two persons who had no right to seats in the Senate, notwithstanding they brought certificates from the Governor and Council. It narrates the facts about the secession of the Republicans and the formation of a Republican Senate. In view of this information it asks the court these questions:

First—Can five legally elected Senators and two usurpers constitutionally organize together in a Senate without authority to legislate for the State?

Second—Can five legally elected Senators organized to resist an organization formed of five legally elected Senators and two usurpers perform any act other than meeting with the House to choose a Governor, as provided by the Constitution?

Third—There being vacancies in two Senatorial Districts, can the Senate of five actually elected Senators unite with the House in the election of Senators to fill the vacancies, provided that the five actually elected Senators of the other organization be notified and requested also to take part in said election, and in case said action should seem to the court legal, would a Senate composed of the five Senators actually elected by the people, together with the two Senators elected as described, constitute a Senate capable of exercising the functions which by the Constitution devolves upon the Senate of New-Hampshire?

The Democratic Senators' resolution covers a dozen pages of foolscap, and relates, with great fulness, the facts which have been in public discussion and controversy from the time when the contest first began up to to-day. In view of these facts it directs the President of the Senate to inquire of the court whether Priest and Proctor rightfully hold their seats. These questions were sent this afternoon to Chief Justice Cushing and his associates, Judges Ladd and Smith, and there will probably be no attempt at legislation until the court is heard from. The House and Senate will probably meet and adjourn from day to day until the decision comes. Both parties are hopeful. The Democrats expect that the court will decline to consider the questions on the ground that the Senate is judge of its own membership. The Republicans expect another and better result. No one can fix the day of the decision.

THE RAILROADS AND THE MAILS.

THE NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON MAILS TO PASS OVER THE BALTIMORE AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The Post Office Department received verbal information this morning that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad officials would make a proposal to the department concerning the carrying of the mails, and a telegram was then sent to Mr. Sharpe, requesting him to visit the department, which he did at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. Shortly thereafter the following telegrams were sent to the parties addressed:

Isaac Hinckley, President Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, Philadelphia:

Hereafter send all our postal cars over the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad.

(Signed.) MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

Hon. Thomas A. Scott, President Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Philadelphia:

Hereafter our postal cars received from your road will run over the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad.

(Signed.) MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

Hon. John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Baltimore, Md.:

Hereafter please continue the postal car service from the West to Baltimore and do not cut it off at Washington as heretofore, so that the Western mails shall be transferred at Baltimore instead of Washington.

(Signed.) MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster General.

The last telegram indicates the nature of the proposition made by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Heretofore the Western mails have been cut off at Washington and transferred to the postal cars, which go out on the Baltimore and Ohio Road. If they were still cut off here, under the order for carrying the mails over the Baltimore and Potomac Road it would necessitate a transfer to the depot of the latter. They will now be carried right through to Baltimore on the postal cars which come on from the West. This will probably terminate the long contest over this matter.

TEMPERANCE.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CHICAGO—THE REFORM CLUBS OF NEW-ENGLAND—WOMAN SUFFRAGE VOTED DOWN.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 3.—In the National Temperance Convention this morning a resolution was passed declaring that the work done by the organizations known as the Reform Clubs, of New-England and Illinois, abundantly justifies the addition of this agency to the temperance cause, and heartily recommending the organization of such clubs in every State and Territory in the Union. Also, that a committee of three persons, representing different sections of the country, be appointed by the convention, so that persons desiring to organize such clubs may correspond with the committee and obtain the requisite information. Mr. A. A. Williams, of Massachusetts, gave a history of these clubs in his State. Maine, he said,

ALDERMANIC MEASURES.

A FIELD DAY FOR THE TAMMANY BOARD.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY CENSURED FOR THE ACT OF THE MAYOR AND HIS COLLEAGUES IN REDUCING LABORERS' WAGES—ANIMATED DEBATE REGARDING THE POLITICAL ALLUSIONS—RESOLUTION DENOUNCING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY DEFEATED—ADOPTION OF A REPORT AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT OF THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Yesterday was a field day in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen. The Tammany members seemed to be combative to the last degree. They came prepared to demand the removal of Controller Green and to censure the Republican Party for the act of Mayor Wickham and his colleagues in reducing the wages of the boulevard laborers from $2 to $1 60 a day. After the roll was called Alderman Seery offered a series of resolutions, the preambles to which stated that the general depression of trade, stagnation in business, inflation, extravagant speculation, &c., under Republican rule, were indications now of the necessity of economy; that public offices should never be places to be sought for pecuniary profit; that reasonable and proper compensation should be paid to the employes of the Government; that the tendency of the Republican Party has been to increase the salaries of the few high offices of Government out of all proportion to the wages allowed to laboring men; and that "the permanency of our institutions depends upon honesty, fairness, and economy." Then followed the resolutions:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the act of the Legislature, which was introduced and passed a few days ago by Democratic members, and by the terms of which the salaries of several of the Judges and judicial officers and of the District Attorney and other officers, in this City, were largely reduced; and that we deplore the interference with the affairs of New-York whereby other measures of salutary reform and economy in administration here, which were also recently introduced in the Legislature by representatives of City districts, were defeated by Republican members from other constituencies; that we heartily approve also of the recent action of several of the departments of the City Government, since Democrats have acceded to power there, in dispensing with the services of unnecessary officers and clerks placed there by a Republican Administration, only to draw salaries from the City Treasury while rendering little or no actual service to the public in return; and that we recommend to those and all other departments to proceed in the course thus inaugurated by reducing the staff of each to the number of officers and clerks actually necessary for the efficient performance of public business, and by so regulating the pay of each and every of their employes as to allow to each only such salary as will be fair compensation for services actually performed.

Resolved, That in any measure of economy by general reductions of amounts paid to employes of the City Government, the wages of laborers should be the last to be affected, and that we consider the recent action of several of the departments in unnecessarily reducing the wages of laboring men to be an unwise and unfair discrimination against them at this time, which will prove oppressive and will be the occasion of distress and of privations to them and their families.

Resolved, That the present City charter, which was imposed upon this community by the late Republican Administration of the State, is in many particulars contrary to the true theory of government by the people, and in no respect more so than in the provisions which enact that "the heads of all departments * * * shall have power to appoint and remove * * * all clerks, officers, employes, and subordinates in their respective departments," and that "the number and duties of all officers and clerks, employes, and subordinates in every department * * * with their respective salaries, whether now fixed by special law or otherwise, shall be such as the heads of the respective departments shall designate and approve."

Resolved, That we, the members of the Common Council, the elected representatives of the people in all local matters, are, by those provisions of the City Charter, unjustly deprived of the power of, by our own acts, regulating those matters, but that, entertaining the views hereinbefore expressed, it is further

Resolved, That a committee of five of this body be appointed by the President to call upon the several heads of departments to demonstrate with them against a continuance of present evils, to co-operate with the Mayor in measures of relief, and to report to this body at the next meeting the result of their proceedings, with recommendations of such further action as it may be proper for us to take in the premises.

The resolutions called forth along and animated debate, which was listened to with marked attention by a large concourse of laborers in the gallery of the Chamber. Applause was frequently given, especially when the Tammany members declared that "they were the friends of the laborers" and desired to have them paid $2 a day. Alderman Shandley hoped the resolutions would meet the approval of every member of the board. He said that if retrenchment was necessary, it should not begin with laborers who received $2 a day.

Alderman Seery remarked that the new rate would cause great suffering and hardship among working men. It would result in reducing their wages to about $5 50 per week. He made that computation, taking into account that the men had to pay twenty-two cents a day for car fare, and were obliged to leave off in inclement weather. Certainly that amount was not sufficient to feed, clothe, and educate a family. Mr. Seerey then attacked the Park Department, which, he stated, were paying excessive salaries to clerks and engineers.

Alderman Dean said he could not vote for that portion of Mr. Seerey's resolutions censuring the Republican Party, to which he belonged. He was, however, like his colleagues, in favor of paying the City laborers $2 a day. Mr. Dean then offered a series of resolutions, which omitted all allusions to politics or parties, but simply deprecated the action of the heads of departments in reducing the wages of the men employed on the Boulevards, and declared that $2 per day for a fair day's work is no more than a just compensation. This resolution created considerable opposition from the Democratic members of the board, who asserted that those offered by Mr. Seerey ought to be passed. The motive for the opposition was obviously political.

Alderman Billings said that reflections had been made upon the Republican Party with which he could not agree. He was in favor of paying the laborer a fair price for his work, just as much as any of his colleagues, but he felt bound to take the ground that the resolutions of Mr. Seerey were, to use the words of a member of the old board, nothing more nor less than "bunk" or buncombe. [Laughter.] He was totally opposed to such resolutions, which were merely intended for political purposes.

Alderman Reilly wished to state that he was opposed to paying men starvation wages, and he would therefore vote for the resolutions.

Alderman Purroy defended Mr. Seerey's resolutions in a few remarks, and said that the laborers were justly entitled to the wages they had recently been paid. This little speech elicited loud applause from the galleries, followed by cries of "hi," "hi," "hi."

Alderman Howland thought that some of the members were catering for the noise of the lobby.

Alderman Purroy replied that he did not want it; he had merely given his views.

Alderman Simonson here offered the following preamble and resolutions, which created a new excitement in the board:

Whereas, Upon the rendering of the verdict of the electors as expressed at the polls of the last general election, it was the boast of the Democratic leaders, that the people had repudiated the Republican Party as incompetent to grapple with questions of government; and whereas, the financial embarrassments and the universal derangement of the industries which then and now harass every effort, was attributed to the party which was deposed from power, and forgetting, as it was convenient for them to do, that the colossal robberies which had been carried on during a series of years by the Democratic leaders, who unblushingly flaunted their ill-gotten gains before the gaze of the public, thereby stimulating the thirst in others for the same means of gain, thus aiding in the general rush for wealth, which culminated in the financial crisis of 1873; and,

Whereas, It was claimed that the Republican Party was responsible for these disasters, and that thousands of the rank and file fell into the error of believing that a change of rulers would bring about what was so glowingly promised—a change to prosperity; and in pursuance of such belief, lent themselves to aid in the restoration of the Democratic Party to power; and,

Whereas, The people of the City of New-York are not surpassed by any other municipality, in their munificent liberality—never complaining of expenditures honestly made, and willing to pay generously for work fairly done; never complaining of prodigality save when a band of cosspir tors openly and defiantly thrust their arms into the treasury, and steal by millions, without pretense of rendering an equivalent; and,

Whereas, We are reminded, by the recent order reducing the rate of wages of unskilled labor employed on the public works to $1 60 per day, that it is possible to do the greatest injustice by assuming to act in the name of economy, and that such economy may be but another name for the most flagrant oppression, reducing, as it does, the average earnings of those who toil in the broiling sun during the days when it is possible to labor out of doors to an average of 85 per week; therefore,

Resolved, That the proposition to reduce the wages of unskilled labor to $1 60 per day is unwise, uncalled for, and oppressive, and will result in wrong and injury to those upon whom the burden will fall.

Resolved, That the pretense for such reduction being that more laborers can be employed, and thereby benefit a greater number, is only an attempt to increase the injury, by dividing up what has been but a mere pittance in such manner as to starve, by protracted dribbling, a greater number of the dependent and helpless.

Resolved, That the Democratic Party is responsible for this; that the people will hold them accountable, they having given in this action the most unmistakable evidence of their incompetency to administer the affairs of a great city; that the heads of departments be and they are hereby requested to rescind the order referred to in this preamble and resolutions, having in view a proper regard that a full and fair day's work is given, and for which every citizen will cheerfully join in the plea to pay.

Several of the Tammany members rose to have the resolutions returned to the mover, but the motion was not entertained.

Alderman McCarthy said that he was in favor of reducing the large compensation paid to clerks, engineers, and others employed by the Park Department. He attacked several officials connected with the management of the Central Park, among them Mr. Olmstead, and he closed by stating that the Park was improperly used.

Alderman Billings remarked that so far as the statements made by the other side were concerned they did not affect Republicans, because there was really no Republican department in this City, the Democrats having a majority in each.

Alderman Purroy said that the departments were filled by old men, "played-out fellows, who formerly belonged to the Committee of Seventy, and were the relics of the Reform movement." It was impossible to get rid of them. They clung to office with a grip of death. [Loud laughter.] "Take old Matsell," said he; "if he is a Democrat; then God knows the party does not want him." [Laughter.]

The resolutions of Mr. Simonson, denouncing the Ring frauds and in favor of paying the laborers at the former rate, and those of Mr. Deane, deprecating the reduction of their wages, were then put and lost. The preambles to Mr. Seery's resolutions, censuring the Republican Party, were next submitted. All the Republican members voted against them, but they were carried by the Tammany majority. The resolutions attached to the preambles were also passed.

President Lewis then appointed the following committee to confer with heads of departments in accordance with the resolutions: Aldermen Seery, Purroy, Shandley, Gross, and Reilly—all Democrats.

Alderman Purroy presented a voluminous report of the Law Committee, of which he is Chairman, against the management of the Finance Department. The report contains the following stale charges against the Controller, many of which have been repeatedly disproved:

First—Unjust and factious resistance by the Controller of just claims against the City.

Second—Falsely stating in his communication to the Board of Aldermen of Feb. 18, 1875, the amount of judgments received against the City during his term of office, with intent to deceive the Board of Aldermen and public.

Third—Making the interests of the City subordinate to the satisfaction of his personal animosities, and needlessly obstructing the working of the Departments of Docks and Public Works, as well as of the College of the City of New-York, thereby causing loss and damage to the City.

Fourth—Willfully refusing, upon false grounds, to pay the salaries of the clerks of the Commissioners of Accounts, and refusing to furnish the Commissioners with the requisite books, papers, and information, and otherwise impeding them in their investigation of the Finance Department.

Fifth—Gross official carelessness and neglect of duty in paying the exorbitant bills of one Sternbach, palpably made out to evade the provisions of the charter forbidding the purchase by the City of articles of a value in excess of $1,000, except from the lowest bidder.

Sixth—Gross official carelessness and waste of the public funds in paying the exorbitant bills of Simon Sterne, for pretended services at Albany in redrafting the annexation act—the redrafting of said act having been substantially performed by other parties.

Seventh—Official misconduct and waste in employing and paying to Dexter A. Hawkins large sums of the public moneys for services at Albany in regard to legislation affecting the City of New-York, such employment and payment being without warrant of law.

Eighth—Falsely stating the amount necessary to pay the interest on the City debt during the year 1874, with the intent to deceive the public as to the amount of the City indebtedness.

Ninth—Illegally using the unexpended balance of interest for 1873 in payment of the interest of 1874 without authority of the Board of Apportionment, as required by the charter and laws of this state.

Tenth—Gross official misconduct and neglect of duty in connection with the payment from the City Treasury to Mary Belle Scott Uda of the sum of $25,000, for the patent of the aerial fire leader, after the assignment by her of all her interest therein to William B. White, then and now Secretary of the New-York Fire Department.

The report closed by calling upon Mayor Wickham to remove the Controller. It was signed by Messrs. Purroy and Shandley, the other member of the committee, Mr. Billings, not having been consulted as to its preparation, or even invited to the investigation which was being made by his colleagues.

Alderman Morris moved that the report be laid on the table.

Alderman Purroy—It has not yet been read. I call for the reading.

Alderman Morris—Then I move that the board take a recess for half an hour while the Clerk is reading it. [Laughter.]

Alderman Purroy—I hope the Chairman will rebuke members who make such undignified motions.

Alderman Morris—And I hope the Chairman will censure members for using profane language on this floor.

Alderman Billings stated that although he was a member of the Law Committee, he did not even see the report until it was handed to him while the board was in session. He was not asked to attend the meetings of the committee, and therefore he knew nothing about them. The report contained a number of statements respecting Mr. Green, but Mr. Green was not given an opportunity to be heard. He was not invited to be present during the sessions of the committee, nor was he ever asked for an explanation.

Alderman Howland said that a report, attacking a public official without giving him an opportunity to reply, ought not to be adopted by the board. He would therefore vote against it.

The report was then adopted, Messrs. Dean, Billings, Howland, Morris, Southworth, and Simonson voting in the negative.

Resolutions were also adopted by a majority vote providing that 500 copies of the report be printed in pamphlet form, and also that the evidence taken before the Law Committee relative to the Finance Department be printed.

Alderman Howland—I move that this political meeting do now adjourn. [Laughter.]

Alderman Purroy—The motion is out of order. This is not a political meeting. [Renewed laughter.]

A large amount of miscellaneous business was then transacted. A report of the Committee on County Offices in favor of providing additional accommodations for the Marine Court at No. 27 Chambers street was approved. A petition of property-owners on Riverside avenue in favor of prosecuting public improvements there was laid over. Before adjourning the board passed an ordinance, of which the following is the substance:

The Department of Public Works exclusively shall have power and authority to grant licenses for the sprinkling streets, avenues, or places with water, and to such person or persons as it, in its judgment, from time to time may deem proper, and who will comply with the conditions of this ordinance, it being hereby expressly provided that, for the protection and health of the citizens, Croton water only shall be used for the purpose of sprinkling said streets, avenues, or places, taken from such of the public hydrants as shall be designated in writing by said department. No person or persons other than those authorized by license as above shall be allowed to sprinkle the streets, avenues, or places of the City, under the penalty of $10 for each and every such offense.

"BOSS" KELLY RESISTED.

MEETING OF THE TAMMANY GENERAL COMMITTEE—THE QUESTION OF THE REDUCED WAGES OF LABORERS DEBATED—KELLY FAVORS ITS REFERENCE TO A COMMITTEE—THOUGH DEFEATED, THE CHAIRMAN DECLARES KELLY'S MOTION CARRIED—ADJOURNMENT AMID GREAT CONFUSION.

The Tammany General Committee held its regular monthly meeting last night, at the headquarters in Fourteenth street. There was a large attendance of members and everything indicated that the proceedings would be harmonious. Each as he came into the hall nodded pleasantly in recognition of his neighbor, and "Boss" Kelly, who can be very affable when he is disposed to be so, shook hands with every one who spoke to him, and smiled benignantly on his assembled followers. In the absence of Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, President, Justice Quin, of the First District Civil Court, one of the Vice Presidents of the committee, took the chair. The first business taken acted was the disposal of a number of "cut-and-dried" resolutions presented by "Boss" Kelly's Committee on Organization. First in order were a series of resolutions eulogizing Gov. Tilden and Mayor Wickham, which were adopted, some voting for them with alacrity, and others with ill-concealed reluctance, neither the Governor nor the Mayor being prime favorites with the "Short-haired" members. It was next resolved that in regard to the dispute as to the election of delegates to an Assembly District in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, that the sole power and authority to issue the call for a primary in those wards for the election of such delegates, "resides in the Tammany General Committee, and the ward committees elected in those wards on Dec. 29, 1874, and now duly organized therein."

The following preamble and resolution was then offered by Justice Charles M. Clancy.

Whereas, The several Departments of this City have reduced the wages of the laboring men employed by them from $2 per diem to $1 60 without any particular necessity therefor; and,

Whereas, After a Winter of unusual hardship to the poor, something is expected from the Democratic Party that may in some degree consistent with the times ameliorate their condition and assist them in paying for the actual necessaries of life, part of which they have been deprived of heretofore through a mistaken policy of economy; and,

Whereas, in the judgment of this committee, $2 is a proper compensation for a day's work upon the public works, parks, and docks of this City; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committe of five be appointed from this body to wait upon his Honor the Mayor, and the heads of all the departments, and inform them of the action of this committee, and induce them to readopt the old rate of wages.

The resolution, when read, was loudly applauded. John Kelly said that he had no objection to the spirit of the resolutions, but that the by-laws governing the General Committee should be adhered to. Under these rules the resolutions offered must go to the Committee on Organization without debate, and he then made a motion that they should be so referred.

Justice Clancy said that his object in offering the resolutions was to have justice done to the working men. "All over the City of New-York there were complaints that blunder after blunder was being committed by this General Committee, and the heads of departments." He only wanted to secure the rights of laboring men, "a fair day's pay for a fair day's work." Under the Eight-hour law at twenty cents per hour, the laborers for the City would only make $1 60 per diem. It cost those who lived up in Manhattanville and elsewhere on the upper part of the Island, twenty cents per day for car fare on their way up and down town. In a few days, he said, all the trades-unions in the City would be up in arms denouncing men who had been appointed by the influence of the Tammany General Committee. He had a great deal of respect for Mr. Kelly, and for his services to the party, but the present case was urgent and called for immediate action. He moved that the by-laws be suspended and that this resolution be considered then. When he made the motion there was a great deal of applause, and the Chairman rapped his gavel loudly until it subsided.

When order was restored Mr. Kelly said that he did not object to the resolution, but he thought the by-laws should be enforced in this case as in others. He did not think that their suspension was needed; the Committee on Organization would attend to the matter. Care and discretion were required. The Committee on Organization would visit the heads of departments, and if necessary a special meeting of the General Committee could be called hereafter to consider the subject.

A. B. Cauldwell moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Organization with full power. Justice Clancy and others shouted, "No! no!" and the Chairman rapped his gavel vigorously. Justice Clancy said that he hoped the Chairman did not intend to "choke him off." The Chairman responded that he had no intention of "choking off" anybody. Noise and confusion followed, amid which the Chairman put the motion made by Mr. Cauldwell, that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Organization, under the by-laws. The motion was plainly lost by a large majority, but was announced to be carried by the Chairman. His announcement was greeted with jeers and laughter.

A motion was then made to adjourn. This motion was very evidently defeated, but the Chairman said that it was carried, and declared the committee adjourned. Great dissatisfaction was expressed by members after the adjournment at the conduct of the Chairman, and it was predicted that he would be defeated in his proposed contest for re-election as Civil Justice in the First District.

THE IOWA BISHOPRIC.

OPEN LETTER OF HON. J. M. GRIFFITH TO THE BISHOP-ELECT—SERIOUS STATEMENTS.

The election of Rev. James H. Eccleston, D. D., as Episcopal Bishop of Iowa, does not seem to be cordially acquiesced in by all the parties interested. Some of the dissatisfaction existing finds expression in an open letter addressed by Hon. J. M. Griffith, of Dubuque, to Dr. Eccleston, giving the grounds of his action in objecting in the convention to the motion declaring the election unanimous. He alludes to the appointment of the Conference Committee, and says: "The committee then agreed unanimously to recommend Rev. Dr. Lathrop, of San Francisco, as the compromise candidate, to be announced after the taking of the three ballots. The committee accordingly reported to the convention, recommending the taking of three more ballots, and announced that they would then, in the event of a failure to elect, report the name of the compromise candidate they had agreed on. The ballot that followed showed no change in the two houses. On the second your supporters secretly offered to several members voting with the majority of the lay house to give three votes to their candidate on this, the second ballot, for one vote for you on the next or third ballot. This proposition was indignantly rejected by several to whom it was made. One member, however, not seeing that it was a trap set to secure your election on the third ballot, yielded to the importunities of your friends. Accordingly, on the second ballot, Dr. Knickerbocker received three more votes than on the previous one, and on the third you received the one additional vote bargained for, and thereby got a bare majority of the lay house. I publicly stated these facts in open convention, within a few moments after obtaining reliable information thereof, and openly charged that the election had been procured by a bargain and sale of votes in the manner above stated, and that I could not conscientiously sign the certificate of election. A motion for a recess half an hour was made by one of your supporters arose to deny it. A member of the clerical house then arose, and, referring to the seriousness of the charge made, said it ought to be denied, if it could be, and he appealed to the convention to know whether there was any member who could truthfully deny it. The appeal was in vain. Subsequent inquiry confirmed the facts as stated above, resulting in the filing of a protest against the scandalous proceedings by which the election had been secured. The protest is signed by delegates of parishes, which, in number of parishioners and material aid and support, constitute a large portion of the Church in this diocese."

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE.

PASSAGE OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN THE HOUSE—ACTION ON AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 3.—The House today passed unanimously the bill incorporating the first mortgage bondholders of the New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad under the name of the Boston and New-York Air LineRailroad Company. The Senate will pass it to-morrow. The House also passed for submission to the people the proposed Constitutional Amendment providing for the biennial election of State officers and Senators, and the annual election of Representatives. A two-third vote was required, but the House fell short only one vote of a unanimous approval. The Senate will undoubtedly concur, and the amendment will in all probability be ratified by the people.

THE BREWERS' CONGRESS.

GRIEVANCES OF THE TRADE UNDER THE REVENUE LAWS—FALLACIES OF TEETOTALISM.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, June 3.—In the Brewers' Congress to-day, the Committee on Resolutions made a long report, which recites that the brewers pay about $9,000,000 revenue tax, and states that they would probably pay more, but for the stringent rules of the revenue officers, which render the business dangerous, and that it is desirable to obtain the best materials in the cheapest market, free from the duty now imposed upon imported barley and hops in order to compete with foreign brewers. They request the Government to remove all unnecessary restrictions under which the malt liquor interest labors, and ask that Congress be petitioned to amend the Internal Revenue laws, especially to limit the power which is assumed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue of deciding the amount of tax a brewer is liable to pay. They ask that certain sections of the present Internal Revenue laws, which are obnoxious to the brewing interest, with the cases that have arisen from their enforcement, be brought to the notice of the Government, and that the Government be petitioned to remove the duties on imported barley, hops, and malt.

Upon the subject of prohibition it was resolved that the fallacies of teetotalism be exposed, the statistics presented by the prohibitionists be analyzed and their assertions refuted; that where restrictive and prohibitory enactments exist, every possible measure be taken to oppose, resist, and repeal them, and that prohibitionists favoring prohibitory enactments should be opposed when offering themselves for office, and that the true position of malt liquors as a national and temperance beverage, as a necessary, nutritious, and healthful stimulant be properly defined and published.

The Finance Committee reported $20,481 45 now in the treasury, and that last year's expenses were $7,520; $200 per year each was voted for the *Brewer's Gazette* and *American Brewer*.

Lewis Schlade, of the Washington *Sentinel*, was made counselor, at a salary of $500 per year. An appropriation of $500 was made to defray a portion of the expenses of a law-suit engaged in by Philadelphia brewers against the United States Collector for collecting taxes for the alleged non-payment of license by several brewers in Philadelphia.

An Agitation Committee of thirty-nine members, with F. Lauer, of Reading, Penn., as Chairman, was announced.

Speeches were made by Lewis Schlade, of Washington, and John Flintopf, Assistant Secretary of the Congress, and the meeting adjourned.

To-night the delegates were banqueted at the Lookout House.

PHILADELPHIA AND THE BUNKER HILL CELEBRATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 3.—A meeting of merchants was held this evening, at which preliminary steps were taken to raise by subscription a sum sufficient to defray the expense of sending the First Regiment Infantry, National Guard of Pennsylvania, to Boston to participate in the celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

THE MEXICAN RAIDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 3.—A dispatch from San Diego says that a letter to the San Diego *Union*, from Unes Sonora, reports that great excitement prevails over the Mexican raids in Texas. War is feared there between the United States and Mexico.

THE RAILROAD COMPETITION.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 3.—J. N. McCullough, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, arrived in this city to-day, and is looking after the interests of the various roads here under his control, and it is understood that the controversy with the Baltimore and Ohio Road is the objective point of his proposed action. This visit following so close on that of President Garrett seems to excite considerable interest in railroad circles.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.

MIDDLETOWN, N.Y., June 3.—Matthew Brown, on trial at Monticello for the murder of V. Carl, at Purvis, Sullivan County, last October, was to-day found guilty of murder in the first degree.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

THE TURF.

SPRING MEETING OF THE PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUND ASSOCIATION.

The Spring Meeting of the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association was continued yesterday, it being the third day. Notwithstanding a disagreeable easterly wind and a lowering sky there was a good attendance, and the trotting was of an interesting nature. As usual there were two contests on the card, the first of which was a purse of $1,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:40, which had thirteen entries, out of which but eight started. Before the start James G. Blaine was the favorite at $40, Little Dorrit bringing $35, and the field $25. Blaine won the first heat in good style, and he then sold at $100, while the field brought $44. In the second heat Lady Blanche came to the front, trotting the fastest heat in the race. The backers of Blaine, however, felt confident of his ability to win, and he still remained the favorite at $70, while Lady Blanche brought $30, and the field $30. The third heat was taken by Blaine, but it was apparent that Lady Blanche was not allowed to trot as well as she could have done, and she came in fifth. Blaine now sold for $300, Blanche for $75, and the field for $50, but the fourth heat was taken by Effie Deans, Lady Blanche being deliberately pulled at the head of the stretch, and coming in sixth, while Blaine was apparently very tired, and came in behind Blanche. Suspicion of foul play was now fully aroused against Phillips, the driver of Lady Blanche, as it was apparent that he did not want to win if he could help it. Under these circumstances Blaine remained the favorite at $20, and the field brought $22. The next heat was again captured by Effie Deans, Lady Blanche being third and the favorite sixth. There was now little betting, and as it was growing dark rapidly a postponement seemed inevitable, unless Effie Deans or Blaine should win the next heat. Lady Blanche won it, however, and the judges postponed the race until to-day at 1 o'clock, after taking Lady Blanche out of Phillips' hands and giving her in charge of Hiram Howe, who is to keep her over night and see her properly cared for. The mare expressed his belief that she was being pulled, as he knew her to possess great speed, and it was through his instrumentality that the change of drivers was made.

SUMMARY.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, Long Island, Thursday, June 3.—Third day of the Spring meeting; purse, $1,000 for horses that had never beaten 2:40; mile heats; best three in five; in harness; $600 to first horse, $300 to second, and $100 to third.

George Jones' b. m. Lady Blanche	2	1	5	6	3	1
J. H. Goldsmith's b. m. Effie Dean	3	2	3	1	1	2
M. Carroll's blk. g. J. G. Blaine	1	4	1	7	6	3
J. P. Gilbert's blk. m. Little Dorrit	6	5	8	2	2	r.o.
F. J. Nodine's b. m. Volunteer Maid	8	9	7	8	7	r.o.
R. J. Slater's b. g. Carrollton	9	7	4	4	5	r.o.
J. H. Phillips' br. s. Compeer	4	1	7	9	8	r.o.
W. Lovell's s. g. Clifton	5	3	6	3	dr.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	38	1:15	2:28¾
Second heat	38½	1:14½	2:28¼
Third heat	38½	1:13¾	2:29¾
Fourth heat	39	1:15	2:31¼
Fifth heat	39	1:16	2:32
Sixth heat	38	1:15½	2:33½

THE 2:24 RACE.

The second and great race of the day was the $1,500 purse, for horses that had never beaten 2:24, which had seven entries, and five of them responded to the summons of the Judges. The race was trotted between the heats of the 2:40 purse, and was one of the finest struggles witnessed this season. In the pools before the start Vanity Fair was slightly the favorite at $30, Mystic bringing $28, Daniels $10, and the field $10. Mystic won the first heat in 2:25½, when he became a great favorite, bringing $100 and the field $70. He won the second heat in 2:25, and started for the third heat the favorite at $100 to $30. The contest was a magnificent one between Mystic and Vanity Fair, the pair being together from start to finish. Vanity Fair, however, could not reach the head of Mystic, who won the heat and race in 2:22.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY.—Purse $1,500, for horses that had never beaten 2:24; $900 to first horse, $450 to second, and $150 to third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

Northrup & Martin's b. g. Mystic	1	1	1
Dan Mace's br. g. Vanity Fair	5	2	2
C. S. Green's ch. g. Geo. B. Daniels	2	3	3
John A. Bachelor's b. g. John H	3	4	4
T. O'Connor's b. g. George	4	5	5
W. H. Harrison's s. m. Susie	dr.		
B. Mace's w. g. Crown Prince	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	36½	1:11¾	2:25½
Second heat	37½	1:14¾	2:25
Third heat	36¾	1:14¾	2:22

POOL-SELLING ON THE WITHERS STAKE AND FORDHAM HANDICAP.

Pools were sold last night at the Turf Exchange on the probable starters in the Withers Stake for three-year olds, one mile, and the Fordham Handicap, one mile and a quarter, both of which races are to be run to-morrow. A great deal of betting was done at small rates. The quotations were as follows:

WITHERS STAKES.

* Stables.		
McGrath	$100	$25
McDaniels	35	10
Cottrill	15	5
Belmont	16	
Grinstead	12	
Puryear	10	
Boswell & Cammack	} Field.. 18	16
A. P. Pond		
D. D. Withers		
J. F. Chamberlin		
J. M. Harney		
Robinson & Morgan		
P. Lorillard		
Total	$206	$56

FORDHAM HANDICAP.

Sanford stable	$24	$29
King Pin	2	2
Century	1	2
Donahue stable	6	8
McDaniel's stable	9	6
Burton's stable	5	7
Littell's stable	3	7
Cameron's stable	4	4
Countess	4	4
Silk Stocking	1	2
Audubon	2	4
Cottrill stable	4	4
Harney's stable	1	1
Kadi	4	3
Total	$70	$83

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB BETTING BOOKS.

The following contains the latest odds and changes in Mr. John Morrissey's books since our last report at the rooms of the American Jockey Club:

WITHERS STAKES.

Taken and Offered.		Taken and Offered.	
Aristides	2 to 1	Rhadamanthus	8 to 1
Jo Cerus	3 to 1	Meco	10 to 1
Chesapeake	5 to 1	Bob Wooley	10 to 1
Invoice	7 to 1	Ozark	10 to 1
Warwick	7 to 1	Orphan Boy	12 to 1
Ascension	7 to 1	Alton	12 to 1
Sangara	7 to 1	Examiner	15 to 1
Lelaps	8 to 1	Lord Zetland	20 to 1
D'Artagnan	8 to 1		

WESTCHESTER CUP.

Ballamkeel	1 to 1	Vandalite	8 to 1
Reform	2 to 1	Botany Bay	8 to 1
Madge	3 to 1	Kadi	10 to 1
Shylock	5 to 1	Fadladeen	12 to 1
Grinstead	8 to 1	Satire	15 to 1

JUAKNILE STAKES.

Paraphile	5 to 1	Julietta colt	6 to 1
Faithless	5 to 1	Kreebooter	7 to 1
Clematis	5 to 1	Nubia filly	7 to 1
Daligastan	5 to 1	Knapsack	8 to 1
Faverdale	5 to 1	Mollie Carew	8 to 1
Bonniform	5 to 1	Lillie Belle	10 to 1

BELMONT STAKES.

Joe Cerus	3 to 1	Warwick	8 to 1
Calvin	3 to 1	Ozark	8 to 1
Willie Burke	4 to 1	Orphan Boy	8 to 1
Chesapeake	4 to 1	Consignee	10 to 1
Tom Ochiltree	5 to 1	Meco	10 to 1
Invoice	7 to 1	Bob Wooley	12 to 1
Milner	7 to 1	Rhadamanthus	12 to 1
St. Martin	8 to 1	Alton	12 to 1
Lelaps	8 to 1	Australind	15 to 1
Baymuster	8 to 1		

TROTTING AT LAWRENCE, MASS.

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 3.—The Spring meeting of the Riding Park Association closed to-day. There was a large attendance and two fine races. The 2:37 race had five contestants, and was won by the b. s. John Lamber in three straight heats. Time—2:38½, 2:38, and 2:38. There were four contestants in the 2:29 race. There were seven heats trotted, the br. g. Honest Billy winning the fifth, sixth, and seventh. Time—2:32½, 2:32, 2:35¼, 2:38, 2:37, 2:38¾.

BASE-BALL.

At base-ball in Hartford, Conn., yesterday, the Hartfords defeated the Atlantics by a score of 9 to 4.

In a game of base ball in Chicago yesterday, the White Stockings scored 8, and the Mutuals 0.

The Philadelphia Club defeated the New-Havens at Philadelphia yesterday, 18 to 2.

CRICKET.

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 3.—A correspondence is taking place between Rev. T. D. Phillips, of Otta, and A. Outerbridge, of Philadelphia, on the subject of the Canada eleven visiting Philadelphia. Mr. Phillips suggests a conference of Canadian cricketers in July at Ottawa when matches can come off.

WESTERN RAILWAY TROUBLES.

The application made in Supreme Court, Chambers, on Wednesday, by William F. Mott, a stockholder in the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, for a mandamus to compel Henry A. Crosby, transfer agent of the company in the City, to allow him to examine the list of bondholders of the road, was granted yesterday by Judge Lawrence. It is claimed by Mott, it will be remembered, that the company has issued stock to the amount of $4,700,000 and $6,000,000 worth of bonds, and it is alleged that there are irregularities in some of the bondholders voting by proxy.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS COURT.

PROCLAMATION OF THE PRESIDENT EXTENDING THE DURATION OF THE COURT OF COMMISSIONERS—PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT YESTERDAY.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The following proclamation was issued to-day:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By the eighth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the creation of a court for the adjudication and disposition of certain moneys received into the Treasury under an award made by the Tribunal of Arbitration, constituted by virtue of the first article of the treaty concluded at Washington the 8th day of May, Anno Domini 1871, between the United States of America and the Queen of Great Britain, "approved June 23, 1874, it is provided "That the Judges of the court created by this act shall convene in the City of Washington as soon as conveniently may be after their appointment, and the said court shall exist for one year from the date of its first convening and organizing, and should it be found impracticable to complete the work of the said court before the expiration of the said one year, the President may, by proclamation, extend the time of the duration thereof to a period not more than six months beyond the expiration of said one year, and in such case all the provisions of this act shall be taken and held to be the same as though the continuance of the said court had been originally fixed by this act at the limit to which it may be thus extended; and

Whereas, It has been made satisfactorily to appear to me that the said court convened on the 22d of July, 1874, and that a large portion of the business of said court still remains undisposed of, and that it is found impracticable to complete the work of the said court before the expiration of said one year from its first convening and organizing;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by the provisions of the said eighth section of the act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby extend the time of the duration of said Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims for a period of six months from and after the 22d day of July, A. D. 1875.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto signed my name and have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 2d day of June, A. D. 1875, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-ninth. U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The court met pursuant to adjournment. The following business was transacted:

In case No. 38, Bartlett, Doe & Co., of Boston, judgment for $2,923 19, with interest from May 3, 1863, date of loss.

In case No. 39, same parties, judgment, with interest, for $4,419 37.

In case No. 53, Main & Winchester, of San Francisco, judgment, with interest, for $3,610 93.

In case No. 69, J.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Considerable business was transacted at the Exchange, yesterday, Thursday, June 3, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

A. H. Muller & Son, under a Supreme Court order, George Putnam Smith, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story French roof free-stone building, with lot 25 by 70, on Sixth avenue, west side, 50.5 feet south of Fifty-sixth street, sold for $30,050 to Henry Bernheimer, and one similar house and lot 25 by 70, on Sixth avenue, adjoining above, sold for $31,550 to A. C. Kingsland, Jr. Also, offered at an Executor's sale to close estate of Maurice Walsh, deceased, which was disposed of as follows: Frame hotel building, with plot 100.11 by 100 on New avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twenty-second street, was knocked down at $29,750, not sold. Three lots, each 25 by 100.5 on Fifty-eighth street, south side, 200 feet west of Ninth avenue, were knocked down at $13,400, not sold. And eight lots, each 25 by 100.5, on Sixty-ninth street, south side, 100 feet west of Eleventh avenue, were knocked down at 2,950 each, not sold. Also, offered at public auction, two lots, each 25.6 by 100, on Ninth avenue, east side, 51 feet south of West Eighty-third street, with gore lot 36.6 by 51 by 55 by 54, on West Eighty-third street, south side, 63.5 feet east of Ninth avenue, which property was knocked down at $10,950, but not sold. Also a similar sale of the following unimproved property was offered at the annexed up-set prices, but securing no bids over and above those amounts, the sale was withdrawn: One lot, 21.8 by 81.7 by 18.4 by 80.2, on west side Tenth avenue, 40 feet south of Ninety-ninth street, with one lot 33.8 by 58.4 by 33.4 by 58.4 on Ninety-ninth street, 77.6 feet west of Tenth avenue, $1,500 each. One lot, 25 by 87 by 25.3 by 90.8, on One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, north side, 150 feet east of Tenth avenue, $1,250; and one plot, 157.10 by 263.1 by 150 by 218.9, on the Eleventh avenue boulevard, running through to Hilside avenue, formerly a portion of the Dyckman estate, $6,000.

Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William S. Kelley, Referee, sold the four-story French flat, brown-stone-house, with lot 20 by 67.2 on Lexington avenue, west side, 22.2 feet south of Eighty-fifth street, for $14,000, to Ferdinand Ehrhardt. Also a similar house, with lot 20 by 67.2 on Lexington avenue, adjoining above, sold for $15,000 to Daniel R. Kendall. The legal sale by the same auctioneer of a house, with lot, on Third avenue, south of One Hundred and Ninth street, was adjourned to June 10. Also the legal sale of a house, with lot, on East Forty-sixth street, east of Second avenue, was adjourned *sine die*. Also the Executor's sale of leasehold premises No. 305½ West Twenty-second street, west of Eighth avenue, was adjourned to June 17.

James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, sold the three story and basement brick house, with lot 16.8 by 98.9, on East Forty-second street, south side, 325 feet east of Second avenue, for $8,963, to Hannah Levinthal, plaintiff. Also under a similar court decree, E. S. Dakin, Referee, five four-story brown-stone front houses, (fronting on the street,) one five-story front house, (fronting on the avenue,) with seven lots, each 20 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, south-west corner of Fourth avenue, for $5,500 to Thomas F. Mason plaintiff, and a similar foreclosure sale, S. Jones, Referee, of the four-story brick factory with two lots, each 20 by 100.4, on West Forty-second street, north side, 300 feet west of Ninth avenue for $12,600 to S. J. Callahan, plaintiff.

E. H. Ludlow & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, C. W. West, Referee, sold the three-story and basement brown-stone house with lot, 18.9 by 100.5, No. 408 East Fifty-second street, south side, 1003 feet east of Third avenue, for $7,200 to Mrs. Luther Ramus, a party in interest to the proceedings.

A. J. Bleecker & Son also, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, Philo. T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East Fiftieth street, south side, 235 feet east of Second avenue, for $10,050 to Joseph M. Sichel.

H. W. Corts, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, William S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, sold the two four-story French-flat brown-stone front houses, with lots, each 20 by 67.2, on Lexington avenue, west side, 62.2 feet south of Eighty-fifth street, for $14,000, each to Daniel R. Kendall.

William Kennelly, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, disposed of one plot 188.5 by 150 by 202 by 165, on Eleventh avenue, north-west corner of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street, for $1,643, to Isaac P. Martin, for parties in interest to the proceedings. Also, a similar sale of a plot 125 on One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street, north-east corner of West New avenue, for $7,000, to the same purchaser.

The following legal auctions were adjourned: Sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of a house with lot, on Fifty-seventh street, east of Second avenue, adjourned to June 10, and sale by Samuel A. Steele, of a large plot of land, fronting on the Harlem River, at One Hundred and Fifty-first street, adjourned to June 15.

D. M. Seaman, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the premises, Tuesday, June 1, sold by order of the Assignee of Samuel Shapter, bankrupt, thirty-two plots of land on Rebecca avenue, Church, Grove, Clinton, and Jackson streets, for $1,003.

TODAY'S AUCTIONS.

Today's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, James H. Fay, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Ninth street. Also, Executor's sale, to close estate of George W. Bronne, deceased, of one three-story and basement brick house, 45 by 52, with plot 75 by 103.3, on East Fifteenth street, north side, 125 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also, two lots, each 25 by 100, on West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, north side, 150 feet east of St. Nicholas avenue, with two lots adjoining, each 25 by 100.

By A. M. Muller & Son, Trustee's sale of two five-story brick stores and tenements with lots, each 20 by 50.11, Nos. 118 and 120 Delancey street, north side, 100 feet east of Essex street, together with a small lot 25 by 19.2 in rear of No. 120. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. W. Emmerson, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 44 by 25 by 46.3, on West Sixteenth street, south side, 325 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Edward H. Schell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Thirtieth street, north side, 175 feet east of Twelfth avenue.

By George H. Scott, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. Cohn, Jr., Esq., Referee, of four lots together in size 100 by 100.11, on West Ninety-ninth street, south side, 125 feet east of Eleventh avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Lewis, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21.8 by 100, on Tenth avenue, east side, 74.1 feet north of Thirty-first street.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of one three-story brick house, with lot 25 by 90, No. 18 Clarke street, between Dominick and Spring streets. Lease from Trinity Church, dated April 21, 1857. Ground rent $200 per annum.

EXCHANGE SALES, THURSDAY, JUNE 3.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story French-flat free-stone front house, with lot, on 6th av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of West 56th st., lot 25x70.....$30,050
2 similar house, with lot, on 6th av., adjoining above, lot 25x70.....31,550

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 four-story French-flat brown-stone-front house, with lot on Lexington av., w. s., 22.2 ft. s. of East 85th st., lot 20x67.....$14,000
1 similar house, with lot, on Lexington av., adjoining above, lot 24x67.....15,000

By James M. Miller.

1 three-story brick house, with lot, on East 42d st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d av.; lot 16.8x98.9....$8,963
5 four-story brown-stone front houses, fronting on street; 1 five-story frame house, fronting on avenue, with seven lots, on East 129th st., s. w. corner of 4th av.; each lot 20x99.11.....55,000
1 four-story brick factory, with two lots, on West 42d st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 9th av.; and lot 20x100.4.....12,600

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

3 three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot, No. 408 East 52d st., s. s., 150.3 ft. e. of 1st av.; lot 18.9x100.5.....$7,200

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot, on East 50th st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 20x100.5.....$10,050

By H. W. Coates.

2 four-story French flats brown front buildings, with two lots on Lexington av., w. s., 62.2 ft. s. of East 58th st., each lot 20x67.2, each....$14,000

By William Kennelly.

1 plot on 11th av., n. w. corner of 175th st., 188.5x150x202x165.....$1,643
1 pot on 170th st., n. e. corner of West New av., 140x125.....7,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, June 1.

Broadway, n. w. corner 18th st., runs n. 110.7 ft., thence w. 101 ft., thence s. 28.6 ft., thence w. 3.6 ft., thence s. 76.8 ft. to 18th st., thence e. 138.3; foreclosure; J. H. Gilbert to B. Cunard.....$778,000
South st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Jackson st., 25x70; Front st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Jackson st., 50x70; Jackson st., w. s., 35.8 ft. s. of Front st., 19.10x75, one plot; D. L. Pettee to W. D. & G. H. Andrews.....12,000
Union place, s. e. s., 26 ft. n. of East 15th st., 26x125, leasehold; W. E. Martin to Jane A. Parks.....30,000
West Broadway, e. s., No. 93, 20x76; J. Taylor and T. B. Wilson to R. F. Brundage.....25,000
4th st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of 2d av., 20x72.1; H. Burns to I. Posnec.....15,000
4th st., n. s., No. 625 East, 20.9x92.3; Mary J. Magenes and Ellen Fagan to L. Keenan.....6,380
29th st., No. 341 West, 21.10x63.10; Executors of W. W. Young to Mary P., wife of C. H. Wade.....11,000
29th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x98.9; J. J. Adams to Alice Riggs, wife of J. D. Wood.....42,000
33d st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x99.7; J. Clark to Teresa K., wife of J. Rooney.....8,000
34th st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9; O. Murphy to Rebecca, wife of M. Salomon, and Eva, wife of C. Salomon.....35,000
36th st., s. s., 81.3 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.9x74.1; Margaret, wife of F. M. Hoag, to Elizabeth A. Blamey.....28,000
39th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; Sara, wife of J. Heim, to F. Hatzel.....21,000
45th st., n. s., 364.9 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.9x100.5; G. A. Meulon to Eliza M. Bunce, widow.....20,000
46th st., s. s., 474 ft. e. of 8th av., 20x100; Trustees of H. Astor to J. Henderson, 21 years, per year.....320
58th st., n. s., 216 ft. e. of 2d av., 20.9x100.5; N. Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to Harriet H. Bridge.....2,000
62d st., n. s., 201 ft. e. of 2d av., 17x100.5; Sarah, wife of J. Teufel, to D. Schmidt.....6,500
62d st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 3d av., 18.8x100.5; J. H. Titus to J. D. Crimmins.....9,100
71st st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x102.2; Pauline Southmayd to J. W. Southmayd.....2,000
74th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x102.3; F. W. Meeske to J. Banner.....8,000
76th st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2; T. Boese, Referee, to H. L. Underhill.....3,600
79th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 3d av., 18.9x102.2; Babette, wife of S. Gottgetreu, to Henrietta, wife of L. Ettlinger.....14,500
86th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 2d av., runs n. 100.8 ft., thence w. to lands late of Wm. Rhinelander, thence n. e. to s. s. of 87th st. at point 414.7 ft. w. of 1st av., thence e. 169.7 ft., thence s. 201.5 ft. to n. s. of 86th st., thence w. 280 ft. to beginning; W. C. Conner, Sheriff, to A. L. Brown and W. H. Lee.....47,000
105th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.11; the First Union Co-operative Land and Building Society of New-York to J. Connor.....3,500
120th st., s. s., 282 ft. w. of 1st av., 21.6x100.10; Jeannett, wife of J. McCabe, to R. Soich.....6,000
148th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of Clifton av., 25x100, Morrisania; W. Bannen to J. Bannen.....1,250
148th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Clifton av., 50x100, Morrisania; J. Bannen to F. W. Meeske.
Central av., n. e. corner King's Bridge road, 142 337-1,000 acres; Berrian av., 300 ft. s. of Southern Boulevard, 5 937-1,000 acres, excepting from this conveyance 10 358-1,000 acres, conveyed by C. L. Anthony to Jerome Park Villa Co.; D. R. Kendall to the Twenty-fourth Ward Real Estate Association.....320,000
Prospect av., e. s., lot No. 12, W. Weeks' property, west of Mill Brook, West Farms, 100x170; Priscilla Richards to J. N. Watson, Trustee.....Exempt.
5th av., n. w. corner of 50th st., runs w. 123 ft., thence n. w. circularly ft., thence n. 30.6 ft., thence e. 66 ft., thence s. 3.1 ft., thence e. 65 ft. to 5th av., thence s. 35.5 ft.; W. S. Gurnee to Mary M. Gurnee, his wife.....800
5th av., s. e. corner of 74th st., 101.4x100; 74th st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th av., 50x102.2, one-piot; J. Q. Preble to J. J. Jova.....100,000
8th av., e. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 148th st., 25x100; R. B Lynd to L. Wallach.....210,000
Mile Square road to William's Bridge, e. s., adjoining Lucius Hopkins and John Bussing, Yonkers, 4 acres; J. Valentine to the Woodlawn Cemetery.....6,000

LEASE RECORDED.

Greenwich st., Nos. 444 and 446, stores, cellars, first lofts, 5 years, per year.....1,500

Wednesday, June 2.

Henry st., s. s., 191.3 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x½ block; E. V. Loew to W. W. Cook.....nom.
Same property; W. W. Cook to E. V. Loew.....Same property; W. W. Cook to E. V. Loew.....$24,000
King's Bridge Road, s. w. s., corner Jefferson av., 205x125.6; River av., e. s., 400 ft. n. of James st., 100x125; S. J. Bidlack, Referee, to Guardian of Cora and Myra Moffat.....3,040
Mangin st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Rivingston st., 25x98.11; M. Hart to F. A. Boker.....50,000
Orchard st., e. s., 127.6 ft. n. of Stanton st., 25.8x87.9; Alma, wife of W. F. Essig, to Bertha, wife of C. F. Vaupel.....22,500
2d st., s. s., 252.5 ft. w. of Avenue B, 21x105.5; J. Hubschmann to A. Schussler.....17,800
28th st., s. s., 320 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x98.9; A. Schussler to J. Hubschmann.....13,000
30th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th av., 25x98.9; O. Breves to J. A. Bernhols.....15,000
32d st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th av., runs n. 130 ft., thence e. 75 ft., thence s. 181.6 ft. to 32d st., thence w. 75 ft.; Lexington av., w. s., 74.1 ft. s. of 33d st. 74x100; 32d st., n. s., 48.8 ft. w. of Lexington av., 5.4x49.5; J. A. & J. F. Marshall and W. H. Wilkins to New-York and Harlem Railroad Company.....90,000
33d st., n. s., 277.4 ft. e. of Broadway, 21.1x98.9; S. C. Reed to A. Schell.....$1,250
34th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 7th av., 25x98.9; Angeline Ward to Catharine, wife of R. Allison.....16,000
54th st., s. s., No. 104, 22.6x78.5; G. G. Gregory to C. L. Wright.....23,000
58th st., s. s., 220 ft. e. of 6th av., 20x100.5; C. B. Keogh to Agnes H. Smith.....35,000
62d st., n. s., 301.5 ft. e. of 3d av., 53.8x38; 62d st., n. s., 371.5 ft. e. of 3d av., 33.4x100.4; 63d st., s. s., 355 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5; J. M. Titus to J. D. Crimmins.....31,700
85th st., n. s., 269 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Anna Lehmann to T. Von Eilert.....
89th st., n. s., 230 ft. w. of 4th av., 25.7x100.8; R. Arnold and J. M. Constable to Miss Caroline Talman.....7,300
113th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av.; runs s. 111.8 ft., thence westerly 43.4 ft., thence to J. B. Hobby's, distant 189 ft. from 112th st., thence n. e. to centre of block between 112th and 113th sts., thence e. to point 175 ft. w. of 2d av., thence n. e. 100.11 ft. to 113th st., thence e. 25 ft.; L. C. Gray to Catharine, wife of F. Repper.....8,700
114th st., s. s., indefinite, 20x100.11; Catharine Pepper to J. H. Pepper.....14,000
120th st., s. s., 303.6 ft. w. of 1st av., 21.6x100.10; Jeannette, wife of J. McCabe, to S. Riker, Jr.....6,200
128th st., s. s., 215 ft. e. of 4th av., 18.9x99.11; A. B. Wallis, Referee, to J. H. Bird.....8,050
128th st., s. s., 233.9 ft. e. of 4th av., 18.9x99.11; same to same.....8,250
135th st., s. s., 326.9 ft. e. of Alexander av., 25x100; Margaret G. Amer to Margaret H. Dye.....7,250
146th st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100; Charles Abel to Frederick Abel.....nom.
Same property; F. Abel to Michael Von Gerichten.....1,000
Same property; M Von Gerichten to Philipine, wife of P. Abel.....1,000
Lexington av., w. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 55th st., 20x73; C. G. Judson to W. F. Lett.....35,000
Locust av., lots Nos. 1, 2, and 3, map 8, River homestead, 83x100; S. J. Bidlack, Referee, to L. W. Levy.....930
Morse av., w. s., part of lots Nos. 145 and 146, map of Morrisania, runs n. w. to Franklin av., 108.10x200x41 to Morse av. by 72; Edgar Williams to Emma W. Newman, mortgage $7,570.....2,000
Railroad av., e. s., 241.2 ft. s. of 144th st., 50x223; G. I. Whitehead, Referee, to Real Estate Trust Company.....5,900
Railroad av., e. s., 291.2 ft. s. of 144th st., 75x223.2; same to same.....7,600
Railroad av., e. s., 366.2 ft. s. of 144th st., 25x223.2; same to same.....2,500
Railroad av., e. s., 766.4 ft. s. of 144th st., 75x224; plot 641.4 ft. s. of 144th st. and 111.11 ft. e. of Railroad av., 101.11x25x111.11x25; same to same.....3,500
Union av., e. s., 540 ft. n. of Wall st., 360x352 x375x112 to Prospect av., by 216x175x216x175; Edgar Williams to R. W. Newman.....5,000
11th av., s. w. corner of 52d st., 25.1x100; John A. Bernhols to Otto Breves.....22,500
26 824-1,000 acres adjoining lands of Spuyten Duyvil and Port Morris Railroad Company, and centre line 149th st., and Harlem River, Morrisania; Malcolm C. Turner, to Henry L. Morris.....185,050

LEASES RECORDED.

Fulton st., No. 99, corner William, first floor and cellar: 10 years, per year.....$2,500
6th av., No. 632: 3 years, per year.....4,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A—FOR IMMEDIATE AND ABSOLUTE SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN.—The elegant full sized mansion No. 208 West 59th st., facing and commanding the finest views of Central Park, together with a superb dining-room extension; the finest improvements and most expensive finish. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, cabinet-trimmed, extra plumbed, 53d st., Broadway, and 6th av., just finished, $24,000. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.

FOR EXCHANGE—3D AV. STORE PROPERTY IN Harlem for unincumbered country place or farm. Address S. J., Box No. 206, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—FURNISHED—THE property No. 63 Madison av., north-east corner of 27th st., known as the Madison Avenue Hotel. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A SUPERB CHATEAU, IN COMPLETE ORder, with modern improvements, twenty rooms, barn, stable, orchard, garden, fruit, hothouse, farm-house, porter's lodge, &c., for sale, or would be rented, furnished, near Westfield Station, on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. Address A. A. D., Box No. 3,579 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—AT DARIEN, NEAR STAMFORD, AT A great reduction, a charming place of three acres; elevated, healthy, near Sound; good fishing, boating, and bathing; house 40 feet square; out-buildings, garden, fruit, &c. Also a place of 27 acres, adjoining. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE—AN elegant first-class new three-story brick French-roof house, with eleven rooms; only eight minutes' walk from depot at Plainfield, N. J.; splendid location. For full particulars, call on SEELEY & STEVENS, No. 32 Burling slip, City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

FARM OF 160 ACRES—FOR SALE CHEAP, IF sold immediately; near Sing Sing; fine river views. ROBERT F. WHITE & CO., Agents, Tarrytown, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CITY OF PATERSON, N. J.

LAKE VIEW STATION.

ABSOLUTE AND PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro.,

AUCTIONEERS, REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKERS, NO. 12 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, (Equitable Building.)

WILL SELL WITHOUT RESERVE,

By order of the Passaic Land Improvement and Building Company,

On TUESDAY, June 8, and THURSDAY, June 10, at 12 M., on the premises,

FOUR DWELLINGS, ONE STORE AND TWO HUNDRED ELIGIBLE BUILDING LOTS AT LAKE VIEW STATION,

Fifty minutes from New-York by Erie Railroad; twenty-two trains daily.

SURROUNDED BY HANDSOME IMPROVEMENTS, CONNECTED BY HORSE-CARS WITH THE CENTRE OF PATERSON, AND ON ELEVATIONS COMMANDING EXTENSIVE AND BEAUTIFUL VIEWS. NO PROTECTION; EVERY PLOT TO BE SOLD.

Special train will leave New-York at 11:15 A. M. from foot of Chambers st; 10:45 from 23d st.

Music by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band.

Luncheon before the sale. For maps and passes apply to McCARTER & McCULLY, No. 242 Main st., Paterson, N. J., and to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BROTHER, No. 12 Pine st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JOHN E. WILSON, Auctioneer—Office No. 44 Pine st.

EXECUTORS' SALE.

VALUABLE LOTS

on 10th av., 146th, 147th, and 139th sts.

JOHN McCLAVE & CO.

will sell at auction on

THURSDAY, June 10, 1875,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,

by order of the Executors of Francis W. Worth, deceased,

the following property:

10TH AV., two lots, east side, commencing 54 feet 4 inches north of 74th st.

146TH ST., twelve lots, north side, commencing 125 feet west of the Avenue St. Nicholas.

147TH ST., twelve lots, south side, commencing 125 feet west of the Avenue St. Nicholas.

Also, the following lots, which are not a part of the above estate:

139TH ST., six lots, north side, 100 feet east of 10th av.

Terms easy, and made known on day of sale. Maps and particulars at office of Auctioneers, No. 44 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

of houses and lots Nos. 118 and 120 Delancey st., 25 feet east of Essex st., on

FRIDAY, June 4,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer.

WILL POSITIVELY SELL ON SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M., on the premises at West Boiling Spring, near Rutherford Park, N. J., 700 lots, all well located and very desirable, for account of whom it may concern.

Maps, &c., at office, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE BRIGHTON HOUSE, AT PERTH Amboy, N. J. This large mansion-house is situated in a very healthful location, on high ground, commanding a view of the Raritan Bay; the grounds include a fine lawn, with shade trees and several acres for garden, pasture, &c; the house is in a good neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, stores, and to railroad depot and steam-boat landing; two lines of railroad afford frequent communication with New-York. For further particulars apply to HORACE S. KEY, No. 22 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT PLACE ON THE HUDSON River, north of Newburg, to rent. The mansion has all modern improvements and is fully furnished. The grounds are extensive and handsomely laid out; stables and outbuildings complete in every detail. The place was laid out by the owner for his own comfort and is one of the finest sites on the Hudson River; is offered to rent on account of the owner going abroad. The rent will be made satisfactory to a good tenant. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT WHITEstone, Long Island, to let for the season or year; the mansion is in fine order and fully furnished; the grounds laid out in fine lawns, garden, flower-beds, &c.; stable and outbuildings complete; the place is one of the most attractive in the vicinity of the City, and can be hired at a reasonable rent. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO RENT—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN MINutes of depot, the handsome place lately owned by George A. Jones; the place has 12 acres, mansion, stable, and outbuildings complete; to be rented for one or more years at a very low rent; its situation is very fine; elegant view of the Hudson for miles; fine neighborhood, and perfectly healthy. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 152 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.

Catalogues on application to

F. G. & C. S. BROWN,

No. 90 Broadway.

AT TOAD HILL, STATEN ISLAND.—TO Arent, furnished, the former residence of H. Newman, consisting of a fine large house, with nine and a half acres of land under fine cultivation, with carriage-house, ice-house, &c; house has gas and water, and commands an extensive view of New-Bork Bay and surrounding country. ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

LONG BRANCH.—TO RENT, A VERY HANDsome house next to Red Bank Hotel, well situated; has eight bedrooms; stable and ice-house; furnished, and in good order; photograph can be seen; rent low to a good party; New-Jersey Central Railroad makes easy access to Branch.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

APARTMENTS—STEVENS BUILDINGS.—A parlor, large bedroom, and bath-room, all communicating, handsomely furnished, will be rented from now till the 1st of November; moderate terms. Address or inquire of Mr. CHANDLER, R. H. Ludlow's Up-town Office, No. 35 East 17th st.

WANTED.—A LADY TO TAKE A FURNISHED house to the owner; one who has furniture sufficient to furnish the adjoining unfurnished house, and connect the two for boarders, preferred. Address WOODVILLE, No. 1,238 Broadway, Up-town Advertisement Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ON EAST BANK OF Hudson river, about two hours from New-York, an elegant country seat, fully furnished and in perfect order: large house, stable, &c; rent low. Apply to BENJAMIN RICHARDS, Jr., or CHARLES H. HUNTINGTON, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine st.

ONLY SEVEN DOORS OUT OF 5TH AV. and Central Park, a large four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, fully and substantially furnished private dwelling, to lease low. Immediate possession. Offices No. 11 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—TO LET FOR SEASON or year, fully furnished country residence, with about five acres of land; modern house: fifteen rooms, gas and water; large carriage-house: use of cow and poultry. Apply to owner, HENRY TAYLOR, 6 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND FLOOR.

One office 32x20 feet. One office 32x9 feet.

ON THE THIRD FLOOR.

One office 31x9 feet.

These rooms are desirably located, are in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to GEORGE JONES, *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; first floor and cellar, 50x100. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE THIRD LOFT OF THE STORE NO. 18 4th av., for storage or business; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED.—A LARGE FIRST-CLASS BUILDING in a central location, suitable for a Conservatory of Music. Address, with full particulars in regard to the situation, price, term of years, &c., to S. N. GRISWOLD, New-York Conservatory, No. 5 East 14th st.

INSTRUCTION.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S ACADEMY FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., will reopen Oct. 16. During vacation, private lessons may be had.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

M. C. MITCHELL'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, West Tisbury, Martha's Vineyard, Mass. Send for circular.

LAT., GR., MATH., ENG. LIT., SCIENCE—Dur. vacation. Address No. 45 Malden lane.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. Hinds, A.M., Hempstead, L. I.

TEACHERS.

A CULTIVATED LADY AND EXPERIENCED teacher of music, (pupil of William Mason,) will give lessons in exchange for a house in a pleasant family in New-York during the coming Fall and Winter. Best references given. Address "Teacher," Hall's music store, No. 814 Broadway.

A YOUNG MAN ACTUALLY TEACHING French, German, Spanish, drawing, penmanship, and other branches in a first-class school of this City, would like to find a position as tutor during Summer. Address M. B., Box No. 201 *Times* office.

A TEACHER (MODERN LANGUAGES and drawing) of a well known school, wishes to pass his Summer vacation in the country as tutor with a first-class family. Address TUTOR, Post Office Box No. 4,001 New-York.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE" AIDS ALL who seek positions, and does general Educational business. Established 1855. *No. 14 Bond st., New-York.* J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY WISHES A POSITION AS governess in the country during the Summer; good references; large salary not an object. Call for Teacher, No. 55 Christopher st.

WANTED—FOR A SCHOOL IN NEW-JERSEY, A teacher in music, French, and higher mathematics. Apply at EVERETT LIBRARY, No. 588 6th av.

STORAGE.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAITE, JR., FORMERLY OF WAITE & SON, dentists, has removed to No. 26 West 35th st., where he will be happy to see those requiring his professional service.

SAUCES.

TRADE-MARK

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

Sold Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors, LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; and Retail by Dealers in Sauces generally throughout the world.

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE.

At the **BREAKFAST TABLE** it imparts the most exquisite relish and zest to Hot or Cold Meat Fowl, Fish, Broiled Kidney, &c.

At the **DINNER TABLE**, in Soup, with Fish, Hot Joints, Game, and in all Gravies, it gives a delightful flavor.

At the **LUNCHEON AND SUPPER TABLES** it is deemed indispensable by those familiar with its estimable qualities.

From New-York Times.

There is no relish in the world which is so universally liked as Lea & Perrins' famous Worcestershire Sauce.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, NEW-YORK.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU, families, hotels, and others can get capable, reliable servants, (male and female;) good cooks, housework, German girls, and all other kinds; the City or country. At the HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AND DAUGHter to take charge of a house for a private family during the Summer months: best reference from last employer. Can be seen for three days at No. 139 West 28th st., in bakery.

A.—SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, NO. 108 EAST 27TH ST.—Swedish female and male servants; all positions. City or country; all Protestants. MAURICE LiNDQUIST, Swede, Proprietor.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—AN experienced first-class chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; neat and tidy in her habits; is capable of filling either capacity in a private house or boarding-house; good reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 38 West 13th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a German girl: can do house-work well, or care children, waiting, &c.; for country or City: has good reference. Call at Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH German, as chamber-maid and waitress, or also family seamstress; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, industrious young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and tidy with her work, and a good waitress; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 322 East 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COLORED GIRL as chamber-maid, and to assist in washing. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 20 East 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young, smart girl to do chamber-work and assist in waiting: no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 454 West 33d st., City.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, as competent chamber-maid and waitress, or waiting alone; no objection to the country for the Summer: best City reference from last place. Call at No. 213 West 29th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; is willing and obliging, and can furnish the best City reference. Call on or address No. 251 West 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG person to do chamber-work and waiting, or waiting alone, in a private family; no objections to the country; can fur

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

A STORY WITHOUT AN END.

THE COURT-ROOM AGAIN CROWDED—CHARACTER OF THE SLIP OF PAPER READ BY TILTON TO BEECHER ON DEC. 30, 1870—MRS. TILTON'S CONFESSION, RETRACTION, AND RECANTATION—HER ACTION ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN PERFECTLY NATURAL—THE RECANTATION SECURED BY COERCION—THE PLEA THAT THERE WAS NO BLACK-MAIL RIDICULED—MR. EVARTS'S SPEECH ONLY JUST BEGUN.

Judge Neilson's rule was again broken yesterday morning and the court-room was packed, but, fortunately, the weather was cool. Nearly half the audience were women. On the bench with his Honor were Hon. Elliott C. Cowdin, Judge Reynolds, Judge Lambert Tree, of Chicago; Hon. Charles H. Read, State Attorney of Illinois; Rev. Bradford K. Pierce, of *Zion's Herald*, Boston; Hon. P. Hamilton Meyers, of Cayuga County; Hon. George C. Shearer, of Schuyler County; Grenville Tremain, Corporation Counsel of Albany, and son of Hon. Lyman Tremain; Hon. Alexander T. Goodwin, of Utica, and Hon. Thomas T. Van Alstyne, of Albany County. In the body of the audience were ex-State Senator Matthew Hale, Col. R. T. W. Drake, of Charlotteville, Va., exmember of the Forty-second Congress, and ex-District Attorney; Rev. Jesse B. Thomas and wife, Rev. Dr. Cutter, Mrs. F. W. Gunn, wife of the proprietor of the school at which Mrs. Tilton placed her children; Mrs. George E. Brown, Mrs. S. W. Raymond, Mr. Merrill and Mr. White, of England; Hon. Amos K. Hadley, of Troy; Henry W. Sage, John F. Cleveland, and J. B. Hutchinson.

The proceedings were kept waiting by the tardiness of Messrs. Evarts, Abbott, and Porter, who arrived together at 11:10. Mr. Evarts resumed his inquiry into the character of the the slip of paper read to Beecher by Tilton on the night of Dec. 30, 1870. Tilton and Moulton, he said, contented themselves with denying Beecher's version of it. Why did they not say what the real contents of it were? It was vital to their case to do so. Had they sworn to a different version it would have been willful and deliberate perjury, and there was too much written and oral evidence on the subject to warrant them in running any risk. Tilton brought this paper in as the climax and clincher of his charges. What sort of a climax was that for Tilton's narrative of the interview? How excellently it fits into Mr. Beecher's narrative. Was there ever a more conclusive test of what the measure of the imputations against Mr. Beecher were when we have the nature of the climax? Proof can go no further. It knocks the whole of this nonsensical fiction of Tilton's in the head.

There was no doubt that an interview took place that night between the Pastor and the wife alone, at the suggestion of the husband. The jury must judge these people not on any particular standard, but according to commonsense views of human nature. Think of a husband, after three years of impure solicitation and fondling, and eighteen months of debauchery, inviting the paramour to a private conference with the guilty wife in her bedroom! It would have been as intolerable to the paramour as it should have been to the husband. If he had known that he was guilty, would he have cared to meet the woman under the circumstances for the purpose of obtaining from her the final proof of his guilt. Such an act is only compatible with Beecher's story, with Storrs' and Southwick's and McKelway's stories, with Tilton's long statement; and it is inconsistent with his story on the witness-stand, the product of his deliberate weighing of the terrible alternative as to whether his wounded vanity would stand the jests of Dr. Bacon, or whether he would pull down his household upon the heads of his wife and children. Mr. Evarts narrated the circumstances of Mr. Beecher's visit to Mrs. Tilton, arguing that everything that took place there was perfectly natural. He considered it rather singular that Moulton should think Mr. Beecher needed his escort at 9 o'clock in the evening for a few blocks in the streets of Brooklyn. The testimony of the nurse, Mrs. Mitchell, speaks volumes as to what the character of that interview was; Mrs. Tilton was put at ease by it. She had repaired a wrong forced from her by a husband who needed to restore his shattered fortunes. Beecher's account of that interview is sustained by all that had passed before, and all that happened afterward. His description of Mrs. Tilton's appearance shows that this visit was not unprepared for. The paper Mrs. Tilton gave Mr. Beecher makes plain to the commonest understanding what the gravamen of Mr. Tilton's charge was. There is no need to compare texts against those who destroyed the original paper. Tilton has not denied his wife's statement that the original accusation was extorted from her by importunities extending to the point of force.

Mr. Evarts read three authorities to show that the courts have held confessions extorted from wives, even though sworn to, to be of no weight. Judge Neilson nodded assent. The institution of marriage, said Mr. Evarts, is a solid institution, and carries with it the unbounded subordination of the wife to the husband. Even in this advanced age of ours, when independence for women is so sought after, in our own Court of Appeals and in the highest tribunals of England, within the last few years, there has been a distinct recognition of this principle. Mr. Evarts read a case that occurred in 1871, in England, in which a wife was proved to have actively participated with her husband in a robbery. The husband escaped arrest. The wife was tried and acquitted, on the ground that she had done what she had done in the presence and presumably under the power of her husband. Parliament subsequently passed upon this case, and refused to alter the law. Now the jury see the wisdom of not permitting the wife to testify against the husband. Mr. Evarts supported the English case by a recent decision of the Court of Appeals of this State, that a wife is not liable for damages in a suit brought jointly against her and her husband for malicious prosecution in which both took part.

Taking up the circumstances subsequent to the last interview, Mr. Evarts asked why should Moulton have forced himself upon Beecher on his way home. It was because he was Tilton's retainer to see that Mr. Beecher did not have the benefit of other than heathen friendship that night. A flood of light is let in upon the relations of this husband and wife by the suggestion that the latter entertained the hope in the end of effecting the salvation of her husband; and in this connection Mr. Evarts paid a glowing tribute to Mrs. Tilton's "Christian patient, loving" character. Tilton, the speaker said, claims that on returning to his home that night, without any solicitation on his part, his wife put into his possession a recantation of the retraction she had given Mr. Beecher. Mr. Evarts was just beginning an attempt to refute this statement when recess was taken.

At 2:10 Mr. Evarts resumed his argument where he had left it at recess. To show that Tilton aroused his wife from her sleep and forced her to write the recartation he cited the testimony of the nurse, Mitchell. Tilton's narration, the speaker said, was not only false in detail but in morale, for he had sought to throw the onus of his wife's agitation caused by himself upon Mr. Beecher, for the purpose of relieving himself from the suspicion of having used force, which was true, and of imputing it to Mr. Beecher, which was not. On coming home, anxious to hear the result of the interview with Mr. Beecher, a result which he supposed would be in conformity with the instructions he had given his wife, he awoke her, and learned to his consternation that he had been placed in a worse predicament than that in which the letter of the 26th had thrown him. There has been no contradiction of Mrs. Mitchell in any respect, by either Tilton or Moulton, on their return to the witness-stand; therefore, there is direct, conclusive proof that the recantation was got by coercion of a husband upon a weak, sick wife. The letter to Dr. Storrs was "another of the tunes which Tilton played on the pipe of his wife." Did the jury have any doubt that the same coercion was used to get the first letter on the 29th? Mr. Evarts argued that Mrs. Tilton was induced to give the recantation by the plea that, in the retraction she had given Mr. Beecher, was the proof that the original letter had been obtained from her by force, and that it could be used against her husband. It contains no contradiction of the retraction—only an explanation of her reasons for giving it. Moulton, in 1872, told Tracy that the retraction implied more than a retraction of a false charge; that it implied coercion, and that it was that which offended Mr. Tilton. Tilton said the same thing to Mr. Storrs.

Mr. Evarts said he had made it clear that nothing was charged at the interview of Dec. 30 except improper advances. If that was not the charge, and the whole charge, why does not the prosecution prove something else? The destruction of the paper of accusation was fatal to the prosecution. The law admits of no two constructions in regard to the necessity of original evidence in a matter like this, and the letter of retraction does not admit of but one interpretation of the letter of accusation. The speaker imagined the case of three boon companions emerging from their usual haunts of vice quarreling, drawing pistols, and one falling shot through the heart. The others flee affrighted. The guilty one soon craftily returns to the body of the dead man, and extracts the bullet. The other, fleeing with terror, is followed by suspicion, arrested, and put on trial. The guilty man, to save himself, swears against his comrade. He says that the bullet found in the dead man's heart fits exactly the other man's pistol, and is too large for his own; he has measured it. He is asked for the bullet. He says he has melted it, but he can bring several witnesses to prove what he says is true. Fortunately an accurate mold has been taken of the bullet, and it is reproduced and found to fit the accuser's pistol. The accused man is saved and the witness proved guilty. The law does not permit any man to make a bullet-mold of his mouth. Drawing an analogy between the imaginary case and the case under discussion, Mr. Evarts said that when these men offer to give their pretended measurement of the letter of accusation the jury will ask them for the letter itself; if they say they have destroyed it, it will be reproduced in the mold of the letter of retraction, and the accusers will be forced to change places with the prisoner at the bar, there to receive the merited punishment of their defamation and perjury. Mr. Evarts added that he reposed with entire confidence upon the proposition that if there was no charge at that time there never was any charge. There was no question that Mr. Beecher never made any confession, or that he had denied the charge and repudiated it from the beginning to the end. On this central point Tilton and Moulton were convicted of perjury on the evidence of their own handwriting and by a cloud of witnesses.

Mr. Evarts then passed to the pistol interview, saying that he was proceeding rapidly over all that appeared to him important to touch upon. According to Moulton's own account of it, the entire object of that interview was to retrace Mrs. Tilton's false step in giving Beecher a refutation of the letter of accusation. Moulton says that the argument he used to Beecher to get the retraction was that he would protect it with his life; yet this man is shameless enough subsequently to say that he gave it to Tilton to give it to his wife to destroy, and both these men used as a plea that there was no black-mail that nothing was said at the arbitration about destroying any papers. All the testimony in regard to the occurrences of the night before shows the absurdity of the idea that Mr. Beecher had any "confession" to give up to Moulton that day.

At this point the court adjourned until this morning. Mr. Evarts was asked whether he would be likely to finish to-day. He answered that it would be an utter impossibility. Neither could he tell how many days of next week he would probably consume. All he would say was that he was more anxious to finish than anybody else could be to have him finish, but that his duty would not permit him to slur over any portion of the evidence. This gives a basis for the opinion, considering the rate at which the speaker is moving along, that he will occupy the whole of next week. Mr. Beach is of this way of thinking, but he says that if he himself exceeds more than three days he will give the reporters permission to "put a gag into his mouth."

THE VERBATIM REPORT.

Judge Neilson was on the bench promptly at the appointed hour, and the jury were called at 11:05 and announced present. At 11:10 Mr. Evarts came in, accompanied by Messrs. Porter and Abbott, after which Mr. Evarts arose and said: Has the jury been called, your Honor?

Judge Neilson—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I have to apologize for the detention of the ferry-boat in the stream, which kept us unexpectedly.

Mr. Evarts then resumed his argument as follows:

As you have no doubt, gentlemen, upon the absolute certainty and the voluminous concurrence of the evidence, what the slip of paper that was in the possession of Mr. Tilton that night, and from which he read to Mr. Beecher, was, I now wish to ask your attention to its character, as comporting with the interview in the version that Mr. Tilton has given of it, as in the version that Mr. Beecher has given of it. Mr. Beecher has told you what it contained; he heard it read. Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, on being recalled, have not either of them given you a different statement of what it contained. Mr. Tilton is asked the question "Was it so?" and he says, "No, quite a different statement;" but what the different statement was he did not tell you. And Mr. Moulton had the copy—that is the original, for it was only a copy which Mr. Tilton had—had had the original in his possession from the 30th day of December, 1870, to immediately after the tripartite agreement in April, 1872; and he had opportunities enough and firmness of memory enough to reproduce that little slip of paper in its contents, after that long period of meditation and examination of it. He could tell you, word for word, the speech that Mr. Tilton made when he introduced Victoria Woodhull to the good graces of a New-York audience, as though he never had looked at any report of it since; he could do that. Now, it was vastly important for this prosecution to show this paper to have been something different from what Mr. Beecher's memory gave it; from what the "true story" gave it; from what Mr. Tilton's statement to Mr. Charles Storrs two days afterward, gave it; from what he gave it in subsequent interviews in 1872, to Mr. Southwick, to Mr. Schultz, to Mr. Hosmer, to Mr. McKelway. Why didn't they do it? Did any scruples of accommodation or invention of evidence restrain them? It is vital to their case. Without a contradiction of this paper and its contents, without a substitution in your acceptance, and in the truth upon accredited evidence, that it was something else, their case is gone. Well, gentlemen, if they had sworn to a different reading of the paper, it would have been willful, deliberate, and conscious statement, and there was too much of written and record evidence, as well as of the oaths of numerous witnesses, to repel the substitution, and the lips of these men have not been opened, never will be opened, to substitute new reading for that paper.

THE WIFE'S ACCUSATION AT VARIANCE WITH THE LONG NARRATIVE OF SEDUCTION.

Now, gentlemen, that being the character of the wife's accusation, that Mr. Beecher had proposed to her to be a wife to him, with all that that implies, you will see how utterly it is at variance with the long narrative of seduction, of adultery, of prostitution, and of justification of prostitution, that he has delivered in your hearing. Where would you put it? A wife's confirmation that Mr. Beecher's attention even may be drawn! Would you put it as a climax after that long narrative that, in addition to all this, all this seduction, all this adultery, "Mr. Beecher has proposed to me to be everything that a wife is." Indecent propositions as a climax to the history of sixteen months' adultery! Now, where did this slip of paper come in? Mr. Tilton, in his direct examination, would start off, as it were, in that part of his interview that took up his grievance after he got through with the conciliation of Mr. Beecher and with the vituperation of Mr. Bowen, as if this slip might have been—and you would naturally infer that it was—the mode in which he introduced his narrative of his wife's affairs. But on the cross-examination I called his attention to this question of the stage and relation to the narrative. I ask him:

"Q.—Had you this memorandum before you, made as you have now stated, when you went on with this discourse with him which you have given? A.—I cannot say it was a discourse.

Q.—Well, address? A.—No, Sir; it was not an address, it was a statement.

Q.—Well, a statement to him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was interrupted by him, was it? A.—I remember his making a little attempt to interrupt at one time, and I told him to hear me to the end. There was practically no interruption on his part.

Q.—What form of demonstration did you recognize as an attempt to interrupt you? A.—I thought he was going to speak.

Q.—He made a motion as if he was going to speak? A.—I don't distinctly remember it.

Q.—Something you treated as a purpose of speaking? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—At what stage of your statement was that proposed interruption; do you remember? A.—I think it was at the conclusion of my reading Mrs. Tilton's confession.

Q.—This little paper which you had—you call it a confession? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was this little paper which you had on that table? A.—Yes, Sir; that is my present recollection.

Q.—Did you read that at the outset of your statement to him? A.—I read that: it was not the first of the interview; the first part of the interview, as I remember, was my reference to his having received a letter.

Q.—Oh, well; I agree. But after you got through that after you had got upon the matter of his relations with your wife, was the reading of that paper the first thing that was done? A.—I don't remember whether that was at the very beginning, or whether it was somewhere in its proper place in the narrative; that I do not recall at the present moment.

* * * * * * *

Q.—Then how did you arrest that purpose? A.—I said simply, 'Hear me to the end;' something of that sort.

* * * * * * *

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, do you remember Mr. Beecher expressing a doubt, or intimating a doubt, as to whether Mrs. Tilton had written any such paper?"

And then we go on with what I repeated to you yesterday, and he admits that it was a surprise; and that thereupon, on that intimation of surprise at the paper, he said to him:

"It is but a few squares to my house; go and ask Mrs. Tilton yourself, whether or no she wrote that letter."

Now, gentlemen, that shows you that on his own reproduction of this interview, he brought this paper in as the climax and clincher, the height, the front of his charges, led up to by what had gone before; and this the damning proof as well as imputation upon which he expected to touch the conscience and to humiliate the pride, by this exposure of the unlawful purposes of Mr. Beecher. Now, what sort of a climax was that for his narrative?

BEECHER'S NARRATIVE OF THE AFFAIR.

But see how excellently it fits into Mr. Beecher's narrative of how the charge and course of the relations with his family was presented by Mr. Tilton to Mr. Beecher upon that. I won't repeat the whole interview, only its heads, after he came upon the subject of his family.

"He said I had not only injured him in his business relations and in his reputation and prospects, but that I had also insinuated myself into his family, and that under covering of friendship I had wrought him worse injury there. He said that I had, in a sense, superseded him and taken his place, so that in matters of religion and doctrine, and in matters of bringing up of his children and of the household, his wife looked to me rather than to him; that I had caused her to transfer her affections from him to me in an inordinate measure; that I had—that in consequence of the differences which had sprung up by reason of my conduct, his family had well-nigh been destroyed; that I had suffered my wife and his mother-in-law to conspire for the separation of the family; that I had corrupted Elizabeth, teaching her to lie and to deceive. And he went on to say that not only had I done this but I had made overtures to her of an improper character, and again I expressed some surprise."

Exactly what Tilton says:

"He drew the paper, and read it; then it was, turning to me, he said, 'I wish you to verify these charges by going down and seeing Elizabeth yourself; she is waiting for you at my house.'"

Was there ever a more conclusive test of what the course, what the measure, what the length and breadth, the severity of the imputations against Mr. Beecher were, when you have permanent, wholly unequivocal, and wholly indisputable evidence of what the written climax was? Proof can go no further. All this fiction that I have read to you, so contemptible and frivolous in itself, is utterly knocked in the head by this firm feature of the evidence that is produced before you, and is shown to have been the climax which arrested Mr. Beecher's attention, which struck him with surprise, and all the rhetorical and inflated propositions which, in Mr. Beecher's statement, Mr. Tilton had given him, of inferences that his conspiracy with his wife and with Mrs. Morse produced no serious impression upon him; he considered them the exaggeration perhaps the honest imputation, of a man placed in a most distressing position by his own conduct toward his own family. But they agree that the moment this lady's name was brought in as the sponsor for the imputation, Mr. Beecher, whose respect, whose regard, whose affection toward this lady had been the growth of many years' knowledge of, and association with, her, at once produced an impression upon him; why this, then, is indeed as it were a thunderbolt from a clear sky. This, this is something that a man well may wonder at, if such an imputation as that is made. Well, now take the confessed answer to that. "Elizabeth cannot have said that, because it is not true," and the recognition of the justice of that impression on Mr. Beecher's part by the husband's concession. "Go and ask her; she will tell you." No, gentlemen, there is no escaping from your unfailing confidence in the character of this paper that is displayed to you in every form of evidence, with no contradiction of it, no substitution, with a destruction of it by the parties that never could have faced it in court one moment and kept their footing before this jury.

BEECHER'S INVERVIEW WITH MRS. TILTON.

Now, gentlemen, before I advert more fully to the magnitude of this evidence in regard to this paper, and its final pretensions to an immorality beyond that, I will go with you to the interview that, on the suggestion and invitation of Mr. Tilton, took place between Mr. Beecher and his wife. Whatever criticism there may be as to there being any diversity of form and circumstance and words in which this interview was brought about, as a consequence of the interview between the husband and the paramour, there can be no doubt whatever between the adulteress and the paramour or between the honest wife and the falsely-accused, upright clergyman, which took place that night, and did take place upon the suggestion or with the acquiescence of the husband, and when he remained absent from the house—his own house. Now, there is a fact upon which you can repose, and whatever are the inferences from that fact, you will draw, and you will not be disturbed in your logic and your reasoning and your responsible deductions by any flimsy or frivolous theories or views about these particular people. You will judge of this fixed fact, and all that led to it, and what occurred during it and what came of it, according to your knowledge of human character and human feelings, and human conduct under these grave and pressing circumstances of external relations. Think of it! Think of it on Mr. Tilton's theory! Think of it on a view that your verdict is expected to sustain, that this man, Mr. Beecher, had through years of seduction and impure solicitation and fondling, finally triumphed over the bodily chastity of this woman and defiled and polluted the bed of this plaintiff, the husband, for sixteen months, and that the woman lay almost at the point of doom, sick, sorrowing in her bed, and the husband invites the paramour to visit her in her chamber alone. It was as few steps for him to accompany Mr. Beecher as it was for Mr. Beecher to go. He had seen some unseemliness in bringing about an interview between Mr. Beecher and his wife—this wife and himself, Mr. Tilton, where there was to be only the kindly purpose of saving Mr. Beecher from being worried about the Tilton-Bowen letter that he had sent him, and now he opens his wife's chamber to the visit of the declared, convicted adulterer. For, if there had been a charge, if there had been truth in the charge, if there had been an idea or notion on Mr. Tilton's part, if there was truth in the charge, he knew the length and breadth of it, and either doubted it himself as a dream, or he believed it as one of the most horrid realities that ever confronts mortal man in his experiences of life, and he says, "Go down and see Elizabeth." Now, we will see whether "she is expecting you" at the house be or be not a part of that final arrangement in its expressions. That depends, perhaps, wholly upon Mr. Beecher's statement of it, that simple clause. Take it on any view, and you have an invitation to a paramour from a husband that is wholly inconsistent with human character, that would have been as intolerable to a paramour as it should have been to the husband. How would the guilty man have acted under that imputation, confronted with the confession of the wife? Would he have desired to meet the woman, under these circumstances, and to furnish the final proof against himself by the result of that interview, for he had known that he was guilty, and known that the wife was guilty, and known that the husband knew they both were guilty. So that on that mere fact, undisputed, you see that it is capable of conciliation with a preceding character of an interview, only by assuming the character that Mr. Beecher gives the interview, and discarding that that Mr. Tilton now gives to the interview; only by its being compatible with the view of the interview that Mr. Tilton gave on the second day after to Mr. Charles Storrs; only as compatible with the statement of the interview as given in the "true story;" only with the interview as stated to Belcher and Southwick, and Schultz, and Harmon, and McKelway; only with Tilton's version as stereotyped and preserved in manifold impressions, and not as now given in your hearing with only the credit and the guarantee that belong to his spoken words when he has determined, out of the rankling irritation of his vanity that Dr. Bacon's witty references to Shakespeare had excited, to carry out what had been a baffled purpose for years—baffled by truth—a purpose to strike Mr. Beecher to the heart; and a final, deliberate weighing of these two alternatives of whether he would submit to the wounded vanity that Dr. Bacon's goads made wince, or whether he would pull down the temple of his household on the heads of his wife and his children.

AN ABNORMAL AND MONSTROUS CHARACTER.

What abnormal, what monstrous character and nature is this that considers himself driven into a terrible balancing of alternatives, whether he shall bear the jest of Dr. Bacon in his own character and sensibility, or whether, as he expressed it, he shall "smash Elizabeth" and ruin the fame of his children? I have never heard of any moral construction in any fiction that was written to be believed, I have never heard of any narrative of real life, or any philosophy of human character, which pretended to present a sane mind, treating these two alternatives of personal irritation and of final destruction of the happiness of those dear to a man, as making the measuring cast of duty as to which course he shall take.

WHY DID MOULTON WANT TO GO WITH BEECHER?

Well, now, gentlemen, when Mr. Beecher gets to the foot of the stairs, Mr. Moulton is there. He knows nothing of what has occurred up stairs, that is, by having been present, or by having had it reported to him; whatever consciousness or knowledge he then exhibits of the course of that evening as purposed and planned, he had got beforehand, in laying out the scheme, and got from Tilton. And he says to Mr. Beecher, "Are you going down to Mrs. Tilton's?" before Mr. Beecher opens his mouth. How did that get into Mr. Moulton's head? Then, more extraordinary still, when Mr. Beecher answered that he was, Mr. Moulton said, "I will go with you." Well, Mr. Beecher was not a stranger to Brooklyn; he knew the way to Mr. Tilton's house, and he was not afraid to walk at 9 o'clock at night, or half past 9, in this most reputable and orderly portion of it, on the Heights. How do you account for it that Moulton wanted to accompany Beecher? Now, let me agree that Mr. Beecher is supposed, or represented by Mr. Moulton, to have said, or something may have passed, which let him know that Mr. Beecher was going to Mrs. Tilton's. What reason was there for Mr. Moulton's going? I will show you the plan of that night after I get through. But bear that in mind. They go, and when they reach the door, and the fact is known that Mr. Beecher has gone there, and gone in, and gone directly, and has had no opportunity to speak with, consult with, meditate with anybody else, Mr. Moulton has discharged his prearranged part in that concerted trepanning of Mr. Beecher, and he only asks of him that when he returns he will step at his house, and Mr. Beecher acquiesces in the direction; and he knew he had the word of an honest man—Moulton knew—and that Mr. Beecher would do so, and he went back.

BEECHER AT MRS. TILTON'S BEDSIDE.

Mr. Beecher has the door opened for him by the housekeeper, not the servant or maid that tends the door, but this housekeeper, this Miss Dennis that had taken the head of the table and put Mrs. Tilton at the side when she and Bessie Turner returned from Marietta; and without inquiry Mr. Beecher is told that Mrs. Tilton is up stairs in her room, and Mr. Beecher will find her there, and he goes up, knocks at the door; the nurse—the monthly nurse, Mrs. Mitchell—opens it from within, and she knows nothing, and is no party to any preconcert, but she knew Mr. Beecher very well, and she knew that a woman, a member of Mr. Beecher's church, sick and sorrowing in the domestic troubles which had been urged upon her in reference to Mr. Tilton's difficulties with Bowen and his livelihood, was to receive a visit from her Pastor, Mr. Beecher; she needed no explanation concerning the visit of a clergyman to so sick a woman as Mrs. Tilton was in her estimate; and it occurred at the hour of 9 or 9:30 in the evening; it was conclusive evidence instinctively presenting itself to the mind that the cleryman had been sent for by the recognition of the precarious condition of the patient, and she left the room as every nurse would leave the room, as every member, even, of a family would leave the room when the clergyman approaches the sick-bed of a parishioner and of a communicant. Nor had she any fear that the mind of the patient would be ruffled or disturbed—for no duties of protection of health that were confided to her, the nurse, should interfere with this visit of the clergyman to the bedside. She was a religious woman herself, though not of Mr. Beecher's congregation, and she knew that the peace that comes from the Gospel of Christ at the hands of a Pastor does not endanger the nervous system, or expose to excitement the sick woman; so, during that interview, lasting, as it may have done, half an hour or an hour, no matter what, nor no matter how trustworthy the measure of time witnesses may give that have no charge in that regard, she had no uneasiness, and she was satisfied by the result, for when hearing the door close for Mr. Beecher, as he left the house, she returned to her patient's bedside, she found her entirely tranquil and at ease. Nothing had occurred, gentlemen, in that interview with Mr. Beecher to disturb the conscience or harass the feelings of Mrs. Tilton, and the nurse tells you that she went to sleep and then the nurse retired, took her accustomed place by her side and went to sleep herself. Ah, what volumes this testimony, acceptable to our own appreciation of what this interview would be, if it were comporting with the character of Mr. Beecher, of Mrs. Tilton, and if it comports with the evidence of Mr. Beecher as to what did actually occur. We all accept this evidence of the nurse as necessarily true, as naturally true, at least, and it speaks volumes as to what the interview was. And whe her its results were to quiet the uneasy feelings of that woman that had yielded, under the goading pressure of a husband to mend his matters with the world, and to put, even into the form of a paper, that charge, untrue, against a man whom she respected and revered, and how when some sort of reparation at least, some sort of purging of herself from wicked purpose in what had been done, as some sort of restoration in the good opinion of this good man, had come from that interview, her mind was at ease, she had repaired a wrong; she had redressed an evil communication that was false; and well might she sleep by the side of her nurse after that ease to a conscience that had been administered to her, for that wrong that her substantially truthful nature had yielded to.

IS BEECHER'S VERSION OF THE INTERVIEW TRUE?

Now, there is but one witness to that interview—Mr. Beecher—and you must determine whether it is true; and it is true as coming from a man of intelligence and of truthfulness, so far as all the rest of his character is concerned, and which, if not true, is deliberate and willful invention and perjury. You must judge, for it does not need to rest upon his evidence, whether it is not sustained by the true interpretation of all that passed before and all that followed afterward. But this is the statement. He found her lying on a bed, dressed in pure white:

"Mrs. Tilton was dressed in pure white, and her face as white as the bed, lying a little above a level reclined on pillows, her hands palm to palm on her breast in a very natural way; I drew a chair; I sat down in it.

Q.—Did she accost you in any way before you spoke? A.—Not at all; her eyes were closed."

Now, Mr. Beecher's memory was better than Mr. Moulton's. He knew this lady was sick and in bed, and he has produced a picture to you which, besides its extreme pathos and pathetic conformity to truth, shows you that this visit of Mr. Beecher was not unprepared for. The drapery of the couch and the drapery of the sick woman were all arranged, in the purity of snow, at that late hour of the day, as, in a woman of true feeling, would be expected upon the intrusion even of a clergyman:

"She was as one dead, and yet she was living; I sat down by her side and said to her, 'Elizabeth, I have just seen your husband and had a long interview with him; he has been making many statements to me and charges, and he has sent me to you in respect to some of them, that you should verify them; I then said, 'He has charged me with alienating your affections from him; he has charged me that I have corrupted your simplicity, your truthfulness; he has also charged me with attempting impropriettes. Are these things so, Elizabeth?' She—there was the faintest quiver and tears trickled down her cheek, but no answer. I said to her, 'He says that you have charged me, Elizabeth, with making improper advances. Have you stated all these things and made the charges?' And she opened her eyes and said, 'My friend, I could not help it.' 'Could not help it, Elizabeth? Why could not you help it? You know that these things are not true.' 'Oh! Mr. Beecher,' said she, 'I was wearied out; I have been wearied with his importunties. He made me think that if I would confess love to you it would help him to confess to me his alien affections.' 'But,' I said to her, 'Elizabeth, this is a charge of attempting improper things. You know that it is not true.' 'Yes, it is not true,' she says, 'but what can I do?' 'Do? You can take it back again?' She hesitated, and I did not understand her hesitation."

And he proceeded:

"'Why can you not take it back? It is not true.' She said something about—she would be willing to do it if it could be done without injury to her husband, which I did not at all understand. 'But,' said I, 'you ought to give me a written retraction of that written charge.' She said she was willing to do anything if I would not cause it against her husband. I said, 'Give me paper.' She pointed to the secretary in the other room, which stood between the windows. I went there—I knew it—and took from the secretary some note-paper, pen, and ink; I brought them to the bedside; she raised herself up a little and wrote the first part of the retraction. She signed it."

I will read to you what she wrote:

DEC. 30, 1870.

Wearied with importunity and weakened by sickness I gave a letter inculpating my friend, Henry Ward Beecher, under assurances that that would remove all difficulties between me and my husband. That letter I now revoke. I was persuaded to it, almost forced, when I was in a weakened state of mind. I regret it and recall all its statements.

E. R. TILTON.

Q.—During this writing, Mr. Beecher, did you in any manner dictate or suggest any of the language used? A.—No, Sir; in the beginning I suggested that she ought to make a recall of those charges or should cover them; she read it over to herself; she looked it over, and then held out her pen for some more ink, which I had in my hand, and then added this:

I desire to say explicitly Mr. Beecher has never offered any improper solicitations, but has always treated me in a manner becoming a Christian and a gentleman. ELIZABETH R. TILTON.

Q.—Did you during this conversation, Mr. Beecher, say anything to Mrs. Tilton as to the form and manner in which injury might come to you from this charge? A.—I did.

Q.—What was that? A.—When she spoke as objecting that it would make difficulty between her and her husband, I said to her that there should be no difficulty of that kind so far as I was concerned, and I desired this in no sense as an offensive thing, but that some rumor of this matter might come to mischief-makers, it might get into the church; there might in the future be a call upon me, and that I wished something in my possession, that in any such exigency as that would be a defense; in substance that I said to her, that it was not an injury to me that she had done alone; that no woman could make such a statement without injuring herself, and that it would be an injury both to herself and to her children, should it be brought out and believed.

Then he took leave, saying something as to his being sorry. He says:

"There was some little conversation further. I spoke somewhat, I am afraid, with severity sometimes and in the converse preceding, and when I went away I felt very sorrowful; I was sorry I had said so, and I said to her that I hoped my visit to her had been for her peace, and that it would not be the means of throwing her back in her sickness, and some other kind expressions."

Now, gentlemen, you have a good written paper, coming from the wife spontaneously on her part, or, if you believe that Mr. Beecher aided or assisted in any degree in the form and manner of the statement, coming through his recent knowledge of the nature and form and degree of the charge, you have here immediately a note that shows conclusively to the commonest understanding that the charge was of improper solicitations. Why, good heavens! gentlemen, if the charge had been of prostitution of her body and adultery, why would Mr. Beecher or this woman have had this idea in their heads that the gravamen injurious to Mr. Beecher involved immorality of purpose equal, so far as intent goes and desire of the consummation of the wickedness, if it had not been the charge, that over her name, had been made at that interview? We do not need to wander far nor compare texts with the parties that destroyed the paper. There could be no evidence except its magical restoration from the flames that could confute and refute their present pretensions that it was anything else than a charge of improper solicitations, so absolutely, so immediately, so clearly has this correction and retraction of the charge been shown; and when she found that the generality of the first part that she had written did not describe the letter, so that the letter itself would need to be read with the first part, she then saw the deficiency and added the final words, and she says affirmatively, for she had withdrawn the letter, and only that, but it would need the letter to know what she had withdrawn, as it then stood, and she makes the paper complete, for she never wanted that letter that she had written to see the light.

"I desire to say explicitly Mr. Beecher has never offered any improper solicitations, but has always treated me in a manner becoming a Christian and a gentleman."

Now, this paper that I have read to you was put in evidence by this plaintiff, and being in evidence of his wife's statement brought by him, it reads, according to its natural import, against him by all the laws of evidence. But it being competent for him to falsify the statement—a fact concerning himself that is included in this wife's letter that he produces in evidence, to wit:

"Wearied with importunity I gave a letter inculpating Henry Ward Beecher, under assurances that that would remove all difficulties between me and my husband. I was persuaded to it, almost forced."

And he has not contradicted one word of those imputations against him as to the means and method by which the first letter was obtained. What do you think of that, gentlemen? It is not the fault of counsel; that we all know. He guides himself, and he does not always know what it is important to deny or what to confess. It stands then upon their own evidence as an extorted accusation against Mr. Beecher, retracted on the first remonstrance, retracted without coercive measures, retracted peaceably, and with ease of conscience.

THE VALUE OF CONFESSIONS.

Now, gentlemen, let us see what courts think of women and their confessions, if you please to call it so, though this was an accusation of a third person, Mr. Beecher—not a confession that is extorted. In the case of Derby vs. Derby, in the twenty-first New-Jersey, Equity, 36, where, from the facts of the case, it was evident that the defendant, the wife, was not a resolute, strong-minded woman, but a yielding and unresisting nature; and, on the other hand, that the plaintiff, the husband, was a man of decided will—strong, resolute, and violent, who knew the value of energy and violent attitude in overruling more timid minds, and where a wife was summoned into the husband's room to execute a paper, which contained a confession of her adultery, and which was in his handwriting, and she was urged by him to sign it in a room locked up with him alone:

"Held that such written confession, although formally sworn to before an authorized officer, should have no weight as evidence of adultery."

Judge Fullerton—That was an action for divorce, I think.

Mr. Evarts—An action for divorce. Chancellor Zabriskie, one of the most eminent Chancellors of New-Jersey, speaks of this paper that I have referred to. I read from his opinion in the case:

"It is the written confession of the defendant herself, not only signed by her, but sworn to before a Master of this court. It was written and read to her by her husband, and again read by the Master before she signed it. And he testifies that he cautioned her against signing or swearing to it if the contents were not true. This confession does not admit her guilt, but it admits that she met Palmer on the Dean Richmond by appointment; that Palmer took a state-room in the name of Mr. Derby, (that was the husband,) and that they both occupied it during the night."

That confession does not say that she committed adultery, but the confession says she went by appointment with a paramour on the North River boat, and that the paramour took a state-room in the husband's name, and they both occupied it all night.

"These facts are sufficient to sustain the charge of adultery."

The facts are sufficient.

"While it is possible that a man and woman of their ages may occupy the same room for a night without guilt, yet the presumption is strong against them, and in this court it would, unless clearly explained, be always sufficient to sustain the charge of adultery. These facts, if the confession is believed to have been fairly obtained and understandingly made, are sufficient to support it, so that this court may found its judgment upon it."

These other facts were the assignation, false pretenses to her husband, &c., and the court then has to take up the question—the language of the confession. Although it does not say "I committed adultery," it says I did so and so, and it was read to her by her husband, and read to her by the Master, before she signed it and swore to it. Chancellor Zabriskie seems to understand something of the terrible subjugation of a married woman's will, when he says:

"Married women, we all know, constantly sign deeds against their judgment and wishes, only to gratify the requests of their husbands, and to avoid the discomfort and annoyance which a refusal would cause, and solemnly acknowledge before an officer on a private examination that it is done of their own free will. The step taken by Mrs. Derby was only one degree beyond this, and that consisted in this: that she did not only part with property, but acknowledged facts which might disgrace and ruin her for life. But if she did this under the assurance that the facts admitted did not compromise her, she might have done so. Yet it is an acknowledgment that few women in their senses would have made if not true. And in order to believe it, in her case, it is necessary to be first convinced that she was, by the difference in their nature, or by circumstances, under the control of her husband. From the facts in the case the conclusion is unavoidable that she was not a resolute, strong-minded woman, but of a yielding, unresisting nature. She never else could have borne the treatment to which for years she has been subjected by her husband. On the other hand, Derby appears to be a man of decided will—strong, resolute, and violent—and knows the value of energy and violent attitude in overruling more timid minds."

That confession did not convict the woman nor procure a release for the husband from the bonds of matrimony.

In the case of Curtis vs. Curtis, in the second of Swabey and Tristram, the wife made repeated confessions under no other coercion than the fear that her husband, who was unsettled in mind, would go insane if she refused. It was held

"An abundant explanation; and divorce granted in favor of the wife,"

which would have been precluded if there had been faith put in confessions thus gained from her.

A WIFE'S SUBORDINATION TO HER HUSBAND.

Ah, gentlemen, this institution of marriage, formed in our nature, built up in our

you? A.—A whispering or buzzing sound. Mr. Tilton was talking to his wife—I could not tell how. He was down by the side of the bed talking and whispering very earnestly, and it awakened me, and I said to Mr. Tilton, 'Mr. Tilton, this will never do; Mrs. Tilton must not be disturbed so.' He seemed to be very much agitated."

Then she cautions Mrs. Tilton against the danger of her taking cold, but the result is that upon the suggestion either of Mrs. Tilton or Mr. Tilton the nurse left the side of Mrs. Tilton. Mr. Tilton withdrawing from the room to enable her to put on her wrapper, and sat down in his study. And while she was there she heard, during a period which she describes as may be an hour, the angry tones of the husband and the entreaties of the wife, and the walking to and fro of the husband, and then he comes into the study and takes pen and ink and goes into his wife's room, and comes out again soon after, and the nurse goes back to her patient, and she finds her in great agitation.

"Q.—In what condition did you find Mrs. Tilton when you returned? A.—She appeared and seemed as though she had been weeping; she appeared to be very much agitated, and I stroked her head and tried to pacify her, and I tried to calm her.

Q.—How long did you thus treat her? A.—For nearly an hour, as near as I can remember.

Q.—Was her condition such as required this treatment? A.—Yes, Sir; she was very nervous.

Q.—Did she then go to sleep? A.—She did, after after a time."

And the nurse took her place by her side and also sought repose.

Now, gentlemen, you see how completely false is Mr. Tilton's presentation of this occurrence, not in any misrecollection of words or any misrecital of conversation, but in the whole moral, natural features of the transaction; his object is to throw upon the interview between his wife and Mr. Beecher the traits of agitation, of coercion, of falsification in the letter then written, and to throw upon what occurred between his wife and himself on his return the traits of spontaneous statement of what she had been brought to do by the overwhelming influence of Mr. Beecher for a special purpose, and her desire, before she went to sleep, before her conscience could be quieted, before she could venture to expect the protection in her sleep, the divine guardianship, she wished to put in his hands the truthful statement of the matter.

WHO IS TELLING THE TRUTH?

Well, gentlemen, these attendant circumstances would give force and character to the act itself, that none of us underestimate. We want to know what the truth is on that subject. I have given you the truth from Mrs. Mitchell as to the calm composure in which she found Mrs. Tilton when she returned to her chamber after Mr. Beecher had left it; that there was no nervous agitation, no need of a soothing nurse then; and now, I have shown you that, so far, from Mrs. Tilton having the spontaneous movement to make any new statement, write any new letter, redress any injury, correct any falsehood, she was calmly sleeping with a quiet conscience, and her nurse beside her, also asleep, with no solicitude for her condition, in the peaceful frame of mind in which she found her after Mr. Beecher had left her. And we had there the first blow to your belief in the character, in the spontaneity, in the freedom from the husband's coercion, of this third paper from the wife, obtained, the second that night, the third in the series. If you believe the nurse, you believe that Mr. Tilton, anxious to learn what had been the result of the interview that he had invited between the wife and Mr. Beecher, and from which he expected an adherence to the terms of the imputation of improper advances, awakens her, and learns that she has retracted it, and that she has put the giving of it on the ground—the truth of which was so well known to him—that she had been wearied by importunity and weakened by sickness, and had yielded to persuasion, almost to force. And, then, alas! he found out—to his consternation, no doubt—that he was in precisely the same position in regard to Mr. Beecher, from this new movement toward him in his wife's name, that he had been placed in the preceding Christmas Day, when, by undertaking to carry upon Bowen's responsibility the missive which Bowen had seen had no power against Mr. Beecher, and had merely placed him in the possession of the fact that he [Tilton] had desired to strike a blow—the malice without the power.

But here was a more terrible situation for Mr. Tilton than that. The influence upon the sympathies, the heart, the compunction of Mr. Beecher, which he had sought to produce, and which should have that degree, too, of personal alarm in Mr. Beecher's mind, not from the truth of the charge, but from the fact of the charge being made to proceed from an honest woman, and, therefore, to be explained only by such degradation of mental condition, such abasement of moral control, as made the fact itself actually occur, and in Mrs. Tilton's mind of being brought to make a false charge, at once the evidence of the actual ruin that had been wrought in that family, and so, of the deep reproach that a jealous man, out of sympathy and the intimacy that had grown up under his own eyes between Mrs. Tilton and the clergyman, and under the unfortunate break in his family by his own—Mr. Tilton's—misconduct, and the desertion of the wife, and the resort for advice, and the drawing into that terrible domestic disorder of the active interference of Mr. Beecher and his wife, brought about a condition of things that made the falsehood of the charge no protection to Mr. Beecher's compunctions on the ruin and evil that had been brought into that family, that made falsehood of charge possible to a good woman.

Now, Mr. Tilton found that all this arrangement to offset Mr. Beecher lost the support that he had invited and counted upon from the interview with the wife. He learned that the wife had placed in Mr. Beecher's hands her own statement of the falsity of the imputation of improper advances, and the motives and influences that had attended its framing and its presentation. And, alas! how simple and necessary treatment of the subject by the retraction, although not designed in the wife's will, nor needed or wished for on Mr. Beecher's part to prove a weapon against Mr. Tilton, or to be used against him, nevertheless, was now a wife's confession, indeed, of wrong on her part—of a false charge drawn out of her by her husband's malice to Beecher, or the sordidness of his needs in respect to his business affairs, that made him clutch at even an unlawful weapon to save himself from ruin.

Now, gentlemen, do you believe that story that the nurse tells you, or don't you? There has been no contradiction of Mrs. Mitchell by either Mr. Moulton or Mr. Tilton in any respect on their return to the stand—not in any respect. We have not been told that he did not find his wife asleep. We have not been told anything to the contrary of Mrs. Mitchell's statement, except that in the preceding week he did not say that he was a ruined man. So they had not left Mrs. Mitchell out of their minds. They had counsel her testimony and mulled one point that they could contradict her on, and that was denied in his direct examination, was drawn out upon our examination of Mrs. Mitchell, and was not necessary to be brought into his rebuttal, because he had already denied that he had said he was a ruined man. But he could have said that his wife was not asleep when he got home. He could have said that this hour's private interview with her did not occur—that the nurse was not waiting out in the study—and that he then did not come in there and get pen, ink, and paper and take them into his wife's room, with angry tones on his part and entreaty on hers; and yet we have heard not a word on that subject from this witness—this plaintiff. Therefore, you will accept it as absolute truth; therefore, you see how this letter of midnight of the 30th was got by direct, proved coercion of a husband's power over a sick and nervous and afflicted woman, abject in spirit, and in the extremity of disaster and fear for the livelihood of herself and her children.

Now, in a letter that Mr. Tilton carried to Dr. Storrs, written for the purpose, this occurs:

"Late the same evening Mr. B. [that is, Mr. Beecher] came to me, lying very sick at that time, saying I had ruined him, and wanting to know if I meant to appear against him. This I certainly did not mean to do, and the thought was agonizing to me. I then signed a paper which he wrote in clear him in case of trial. In this instance, as in most others when absorbed by one great interest or feeling, the harmony of my mind is entirely disturbed. I found on reflection that this paper was so drawn as to place me most unjustly against my husband and on the side of Mr. Beecher. So, in order to repair so cruel a blow to my long-suffering husband, I wrote an explanation of the first paper and my signature."

"I wrote an explanation of the first paper and my signature."

THE LETTERS OBTAINED THROUGH COERCION.

Now, gentlemen, I have no hesitation in reading to you letters that Mr. Tilton gets from his wife and carries for his purposes to other people as being his acts and but the tunes that he plays upon the nature and the compliance of his wife. I take it, then, that you understand fully the occurrences of that night, and I have only to ask you to carry back from the true, from the exact character of the coercion under which the last letter of midnight on the 30th was extorted from Mrs. Tilton to the period on the 26th and 27th in which Moulton and Tilton were storming in her sick chamber, arguing, representing, influencing, and coercing that woman, under which they obtained the first paper of charge to be used to get an interview with Mr. Beecher, and as the basis of the interview with Mr. Beecher, to show him that the wife had this responsibility. You will observe, too, that when you have a course of action and its result proved on the 30th between this husband and the wife, and you have a similar situation, a similar effort, a similar presence, a similar persistency of importunity carried through three days, you know that the same coercion, producing the same results, are applied to get the charge of the 29th that was taken to get the explanation of the retraction of the charge on the night of the 30th. You see, then, that when Mr. Beecher in astonishment asks this woman as she lay there, "How could you do this?"—not because it would injure me—Mr. Beecher—not for this or that reason, but on the simple and direct appeal, twice or thrice repeated, "How could you do this, Elizabeth, when it was not true?" That was the awful state of things in Mr. Beecher's mind—of the moral ruin or of the mental weakness that had made a woman that he respected and admired and loved in the sense that he has described to you, and which he does not seek to disparage or conceal—"how she could have done it when it was not true;" and then she tells him, not that she thought it was true; not that there had been anything between them that could be equivocally wrong and that she believed was true for the moment; nothing of the kind, but "How could I help it?" Importunity and weariness, sickness, disaster, and her relations to the husband, which she did not need to repeat to Mr. Beecher, because he had been let into the full knowledge of them at the time of her resort to him and his wife during the preceding weeks of the same month, and with the assurance that this temporary contrivance for immediate use would put an end to all trouble "between me and my husband; that was my reason; not to hurt you, but to aid him and be as his subject and submissive wife." Now, gentlemen, you will see that as Mr. Tilton makes his wife say, and say, I have no doubt, truly, in this letter to Dr. Storrs, when her attention is drawn to one point she is absorbed in it and thinks of nothing else. When she says, "My husband importuned me for something to be used usefully for him; I gave it, but not to injure you. Now, as you say it will injure you, why, I take it back. The truth is there is nothing in it, as you know, and I put the matter as it should be." Alas! If it could have been so, and only so; but when Mr. Tilton returns he says, "Why, that's all very well, if you please, but there is more than that in what you have said. You have disclosed to Mr. Beecher that I have got from you by force, by persuasion, and by fraud a false charge against him, and that puts in his hands a true charge against me." "Well, that is not my desire or my purpose, and so I give you an explanation, not a retraction, of what I have given Mr. Beecher; not a falsification, but an explanation of it, that I only mean it as an extinction of my charge that I gave you against him, and not as a source, an origin of any charge against you. It is to protect him against you; it is to cover Mr. Beecher against this poisoned arrow—arrow of falsehood, that I gave to you, by giving him the shield of truth against all the world, but I did not mean it should be a weapon against you, nor to be used against you." Well, there wasn't any danger of it being used against Tilton by Mr. Beecher, if you can believe Mr. Tilton that the last thing that he desired was to have this controversy between Mr. Beecher and himself concerning anything that touched his wife's character or honor.

Now, the explanation, you will observe, does not deny the statement in the retraction; it only says:

"I wish to give a statement that Mr. Beecher called upon me and asked me if I would defend him against any accusation in a council of ministers, and I rep ied solemnly that I would in case the accuser was any other person than my husband. Mr. Beecher dictated a letter, which I copied as my own, to be used by him as against any other accuser except my husband, and this letter was designed to vindicate Mr. Beecher against all other persons save only yourself."

Now, it does not say that she had given a false recantation for this defense—only that if there came to be an issue between Mr. Tilton as accuser—her husband as accuser—she did not intend in advance to espouse hostility to her husband to disarm and disable him in advance. In other words, she did not intend to take the attitude of a wife betraying, reviling, disgracing her husband. Well, we all know how foreign to any trace of this woman's character putting herself in willful opposition to the wishes or the feelings of her husband was.

TILTON'S HOSTILITY.

Now, we have very clear evidence that it was this element of the retraction of antagonism to him that created Mr. Tilton's hostility. I read now from his statement to Mr. Belcher. After saying—after speaking of his resentment against Mr. Beecher for getting this paper:

"Q.—Did he state any reason why that was so? A.—That it made him appear—made the husband appear as in antagonism with his wife, and made Mr. Tilton appear as though he had been making a false charge."

And Mr. Moulton gave the same reason to Mr. Tracy. When Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tracy were talking together in November or December, 1872, and Mr. Tracy could not see why a man should not be allowed to get a retraction from a false charge, Mr. Moulton pointed out to him:

"The retraction is something more than a mere retraction. It implies that Mr. Tilton coerced the letter from his wife, and that was what gave great offense to Mr. Tilton."

Now, gentlemen, I have read to you the language of that slip of paper as produced by Mr. Tilton in the narrative that he gives, as repeated by himself, two days after it was first read to Mr. Beecher, when Mr. Tilton told Charles Storrs what it was, and I have corroborated and reinforced that view by every form and degree of supporting evidence from numerous witnesses that the requirements of full satisfaction in your minds could demand. We are right always in understanding that it is what is proved—that is, to carry down the presumed innocence of the defendant—and I ask you now whether—that being so, that the charge then was of improper advances and nothing else, untrue as that was—you do not at once see that all possibility of the interview having carried an imputation of actual guilt of this immense force and seriousness that is charged, and which is the measure, if there be any measure, is wholly incompatible with it? Now, gentlemen, if that is not the true view—now, if this retraction written by the woman who made the charge, does not prove it—if this solemn formal statement called the "True Story," in which the words are given, and which he says he copies as his wife's statement, and neither adds to nor takes from by any comment of his own—if that is not the charge, and the whole charge, why don't you prove something else? Why don't you show it?

WHY WAS THE PAPER DESTROYED?

Why did you destroy the paper as soon as you had the chance? Now, gentlemen, the responsibility of this suppression of proof, if the truth be not fully disclosed, this destruction of evidence is perfectly well understood. Why is the paper which, if preserved, would maintain its identity, and for that point, at least, in the interview would be before your eyes and mine exactly as it was then, gone? And there were two copies of it. One Tilton destroyed, and the other, after having been copied and studied and promised to be tied faithfully to the retraction and never parted with without Mr. Beecher's consent, was destroyed. Well, now, will they say, "Why, the retraction was the paper that you were interested in having destroyed?" Indeed! that is so, is it? The retraction and the charge measured each other, and both together did not admit of difference of construction or argument, of invention, of falsehood, of treacherous memory and misrepresentation.

Ah, gentleman, we understand in courts of justice the destruction of evidence. We understand the destruction, the concealment of decisive and important instruments of conviction, carrying their own impression. We have frequent occasions to apply this in regard to crimes of violence committed by weapons. We want the weapons, and if there is a pistol and a bullet—the pistol found in the accused's hands and a bullet found in the victim's heart—we want to see the two things, and whether they fit or not, before we will charge the accused with having sent that bullet to the death of the victim from his, the accused's, pistol.

Now suppose three men leaving their common haunts of dissipation, or of gambling, friends, if you please, of the friendship that belongs to such men, companions at least—companions in immorality, companions in ribaldries, companions in knowledge of each other's guilt—and they leave their common haunt together, get up a quarrel, and one of them is slain by a pistol shot. And the question is, which of these companions, if either, dealt the blow; and fleeing, as they well may, one returns by crafty provision to give succor to the wounded man, takes the rôle of proclaiming the murder, and the precaution of extracting the bullet and keeping it. And now when the fleeing companion under the attraction of pursuit and suspicion from his fleeing is put upon trial, and a witness comes and swears that the deadly assault was aimed from the accused and not from himself, and that he extracted the bullet, and that it was too large for his pistol, but fitted the pistol of the accused, then will the accused defenders ask where is the bullet? It was last in your hands—where is the bullet? Oh, but I measured the bullet and tried the bullet; it would not go into my pistol you see, so it could not have come out of it, and it would go into his, and just filled it. Yes; but where is the bullet? Aye, says he, I kept it—I kept it; and after a while, being satisfied, and having kept the measurement and tried it, I melted it up—I melted it up. And then the Judge says to the prosecution, Where is the bullet? and the jury says, Where is the bullet? Oh! I melted it up; I have several witnesses that will prove the dimensions of it. But the answer is, you can't use your mouth for a bullet-mold to take away the life of the accused. Who killed the man with that bullet we don't know; but that bullet would have told, and that bullet was in your possession and was destroyed by you. But then another witness says, after he has left the stand, we made a plastic mold of that bullet while it was in this man's possession, and if the bullet has been melted up the mold is here, and now we will see which pistol the bullet matches, and which of the doubtful authors of the crime that bullet is now to slay. And then this mold, proved and proved over and over again as being the measure of the bullet, is made to produce it in its leaden form cast in the mold, and it fits the pistol of the witness and saves the life of the accused. Ah, gentlemen, you want the missile of that night. You have had the solemn pledge of Moulton that it never should be destroyed while anything else remained to be the method, the occasion, the instrument of doubt, or imputation, or of fear; and it had been destroyed. And until that missile is proved to have been of the nature, of the form, of the effect that is to convict, or aid in convicting, Mr. Beecher—until that is produced, we refuse to the spoliators the bullet to make their mouths reproduce it. But when besides that we bring you the very mold that was taken of it on the very night that it was used in the retraction which was framed around it, and when we produce the measure and the impression of the bullet and the missile as given by the witness in seeking to slay, two days afterward, to his bosom friend Storrs, and when we read it under his own hand in the narrative of the story that he framed, and binded, and clamped, and clinched it by the testimony of five witnesses to whom the same dimensions have been given, and no witness has pretended that any other dimensions have ever been given for it, and in this trial no other dimensions have been given for it, you have not any doubt, any more than in the case of open violence that I propose to you, that the witness should change places with the prisoner at the bar and receive the punishment that belongs to the crime—the crime now of moral assassination, as meditated and attempted.

A CONFESSION OF GUILT NEVER MADE.

Gentlemen, I repose entirely—I repose with entire confidence upon the proposition that I laid down to you, in advance of my examination of the occurrences of the 30th of December, that if the charge of this guilt was not made then, and the confession of this guilt was not made then, never was the charge made, and never the confession made. There is no dispute that there was no confession on Mr. Beecher's part; there is no dispute of what his conduct was; that he denied it; that he pronounced it wholly untrue; and because of its having proceeded out of the mouth of Elizabeth R. Tilton it was that he faced the alleged authority, procured the retraction, went about his own business, and though attended by Mr. Moulton to his house that night, had no occasion to depart from the position which he held; forced the concession from them, and which they repeated over and over again afterward in their dealings with others, that the charge whatever it was was no longer insisted upon by Mrs. Tilton, and the test that Mr. Tilton had proposed to him of reference to her had failed. Now they ask Mr. Moulton—

"Now, let me ask, was anything said as to the substance"—

This is between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher when Mr. Moulton was attending him to Mr. Beecher's own house.

"Now, let me ask, was anything said as to the substance of the interview between Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton when you were not present?"

That is the interview when he was not present.

"Why, he told me that Tilton had told him of the confession of his wife to him.

Q.—Repeat what he said. A.—Mr. Beecher told me that Mr. Tilton had told him that Elizabeth had confessed and had read to him what either was a confession or a copy of a confession of Elizabeth of sexual intercourse between them, and he told me that Theodore Tilton had told him of the reason for sending to him the letter through Mr. Bowen."

Well, now, Mr. Moulton had that very letter that had been read by a copy that night to Mr. Beecher in his own pocket at that moment. And see how he puts it. He did not put it upon any notion that Mr. Beecher had repeated the language of the letter; he made him call it, as they called it always themselves after the organization of the plan to prosecute Mr. Beecher, a confession.

But that is his account of this matter, and that is the only account, and if there had been any truth in it he could have been asked to give you the words of that letter, because he had the original at that moment that he says his conversation was had. And why did they not ask him that?

Mr. Abbott interruptingly suggested something to Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—That is proved by that; that is proved over and over again.

"What conversation, if any, did you have on the way to the house? A.—Well, it was nothing but in repetition of the other conversation about Bowen, and he asked me to be friendly to him and I said I would.

Q.—Repeat it as near as you can? A.—He said he wanted me to be a friend to him in this terrible business.

Q.—And did you part with him at his own house? A.—Yes, Sir."

So that is the nature of that business. Now, gentlemen, when this paper was sought to be proved on their part I objected, on the ground that having destroyed a paper they had no right themselves to manufacture it over again. The learned Judge did not sustain that proposition, or did not rule upon it, and rejected it from Mr. Tilton's mouth as a confidential communication from the wife to the husband.

Judge Neilson—I think I did on both grounds, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I did not understand that your Honor necessarily passed upon the other ground, and we gave them the contents, and that gave them the right to give the contents, and the disposition of confidential communications between a husband and a wife did not apply to the letter put into Mr. Moulton's hands and kept in his hands nearly two years. No, not a bit of it. The reason they did not give it was that they must give it as Mr. Beecher gave it, as the true story gave it, as the statements of Charles Storrs, of Belcher, of Schultz, of Southwick, of Harmon, and of McKelway, gave it, or face the charge of perjury in the central fact proved by their own handwriting and by a cloud of witnesses. It was not so much conscience made cowards of them as this massive, as the tears of man's judgments, and, as I have indicated to you, you will find a tortuous path all through all these witnesses to avoid on the material fact an issue with two upright witnesses against them.

MOULTON'S INTERVIEW WITH BEECHER OF 31ST DECEMBER.

Now, gentlemen, the next interview in the history of this case—and we are getting rapidly through all that seems to me very important in it—is that of the 31st of December, which occurred between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher, at the house of the latter. One element of confusion or misrepresentation as to the situation of Mr. Tilton and his affairs, as presented by himself, to wit, his secure position of fortune, of employment, and of livelihood, up to and until after that interview of the 31st of December, has disappeared upon the evidence by their own witness, Mr. Bowen. He tells you that at 10 o'clock that morning of Saturday, he had then personally terminated all relations between Mr. Tilton and his employments, and that ended Mr. Tilton's presence at the office of either of these papers. He has told you that on the 26th he told him that would be the result, and that he had made up his mind, so that what Mr. Beecher said could not have any influence in settling what had already been determined upon. The fact, then, is that that is out of the way. Now, the object of the interview of the 31st of December was to retrieve the false step that had been taken, and the false use of the wife's pliant disposition and its discovery, and the confusion of face into which Mr. Tilton was thrown by it. The interview of the 30th of December, as is abundantly proved on their own evidence, was to get the sympathy, the co-operation, the commiseration, the compunction of Mr. Beecher. But alas, the final test had ended not in any effacing of the impressions of ruin and injury to that family that had fallen upon it, but in a withdrawal of the wife's support to a false charge; but yet, yet, with no assurance that the same waxen nature could not, at any time, be moulded under the same cruel pressures to renew the charge. But, nevertheless, it was of grave importance to Mr. Tilton, and was so appreciated by the crafty and shrewd agent and attendant that he had secured to brand Mr. Beecher in couple with him, that this false step should be retrieved, if possible.

RETRIEVING A FALSE STEP—GETTING BACK THE RETRACTION.

And so Mr. Moulton goes to Mr. Beecher's house to get back the retraction; he went there for nothing else. He went there, and he succeeded in getting back—not back as surrendered and given up, and going into the custody or the control of either Mr. or Mrs. Tilton, but as a deposit for safe-keeping in Moulton's hands, and with the common guaranty to Mr. Tilton that Mr. Beecher should not use it against him, and that Mr. Tilton—that Mr. Beecher should not use it against Mr. Tilton—the retraction—and that Mr. Tilton should not use the charge against Mr. Beecher without both being coupled and controlled by an impartial and friendly production, by the inseparable union of the two. And how was Mr. Beecher to be influenced under them? Why, it was necessarily by impressing upon him that this proceeding, while it was reasonable and justifiable as a protection to himself, was not suitable—was not in accordance with the just and charitable and merciful dealing of this family, in whose misery he felt some complicity, and for which he felt unmeasured sympathy, and that it did not conduce to the reparation of the domestic peace of that family, that Mr. Beecher should possess and control after all the husband's authority over the wife, exerted to obtain a false charge which the wife had confessed to be false. Well, there is a great deal in that; anybody can see that. But to Mr. Beecher's plea—"Well, but supposing hereafter—not Mr. Tilton, for he disclaims desire to make trouble; he had a whole long interview with me to find out how I felt toward him, and how he might be assured that nothing would be brought into discussion that would injure him, his feelings, or his wife's; but supposing, in the future, other occasions and exigencies and other malicious or honest purposes shall seize hold of the fact that this woman has held my relations to her up as the subject of complaint and aspersion, what shall I do for my family?" Nay, he might have had, doubtless he did have, what I have no doubt was in the minds of Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton also—that if this sick woman should die, and should leave a written charge without a retraction, what would then happen? Her life certainly was precious, and, as Mr. Beecher has testified, she struck him almost as dead, and not destined long to live; and then it is that Moulton, pressing these considerations and these reasons that he must not think for himself, that he must think of the restoration of this family, that he must think of their misfortune, their calamity, and that all he can properly desire, or feel, or require is that this paper should be safely preserved so that if the current of circumstances ever should bring, through malign or casual influences, the publication, or the circulation, or the insinuation of any such suggestion of his relations to this family, this direct and complete refutation and retraction of it may be at hand in safe hands ready for production when and as it shall be required. Accordingly you find—you will find in Mr. Moulton's narrative of this that the whole object of that interview was to retrace that false step, just as the object of the interview of the 30th was to get out of the false position he had got into by his action with Bowen against Mr. Beecher on the 20th.

ANALYZING MOULTON'S EVIDENCE.

Now Mr. Moulton says:

"You remember that I asked you last night if anybody had seen the letter that Mr. Tilton sent to you through Mr. Bowen, and your answer was that nobody save myself had seen it. He remembered that."

You see none of these people could even come to Beecher that week without beginning the matter of the Bowen letter, about its suppression. Now, we have a direct, though from a collateral point of view, confirmation of the great point being to get rid of the effect of that Bowen letter, and restore the sympathy and regard of Mr. Beecher, if possible; therefore Moulton wanted to know whether anybody else had ever seen that letter or knew anything about it, and he was reassured by Mr. Beecher's telling him last night. He had not remembered this, you know, when he was giving the account of the 30th.

"I asked you last night if anybody had seen the letter that Mr. Tilton sent to you through Mr. Bowen, and your answer was, 'Nobody save myself had seen it;' he remembered that. I said, Mr. Beecher, I want to read you a letter from Elizabeth Tilton, asking for the return of the paper which I have, and the paper which she gave you last night at your dictation. I will read to you, also, another letter in which Mrs. Tilton has informed her husband."

I will read the letter of explanation of the retraction which I have just read to you, and he read it. What reply did he make to that, if that was Beecher's first notion that Mrs. Tilton had done anything in the way of explanation or contradiction, or subtraction, or detraction from the force of her letter she had given him?

"He said he was surprised."

Well, I should think he would be.

"I said to him, Mr. Beecher, I think you have been guilty of a great meanness in getting the permission of a husband to visit his house and then going to his wife and procuring from her what you know to be a lie."

Well, on the cross-examination he says, I think—

"In procuring from her what I am justified in calling a lie."

Mr. Abbott—"What I must term a lie."

Mr. Evarts—"What I must term a lie." We get rid of an appeal then to Mr. Beecher's consciousness.

"Now, I said to him that won't save you. I said I did not see this morning much of the guidance of God in what you did."

Well, I have never been able to understand what this guidance of God is, if it is not introduced here out of the whole cloth, and there had been no interview between Beecher and Moulton, and none between Beecher and Tilton, so that it must be Mr. Moulton's reflections in the morning as to the guidance of God in Mr. Beecher's conduct. It was not a phrase of Mr. Beecher's.

"But perhaps it will all turn out for the best."

That is, his having got this retraction.

"For I hold the confession of Elizabeth Tilton, and if you will return that retraction to me I will burn both in your presence, or I will preserve both; and he said in case of my death this would be the only defense my family would have against such a charge, and I said to him, 'Mr. Beecher, I do not think that now you ought to take merely selfish counsel of yourself; the truth is the truth; you have got to abide by that; where is the retraction?' I said to him, 'I want it;' he went to the closet and brought it and handed it to me; I told him I would protect the confession, I would not give that up to Mr. Tilton, and I would protect this paper that he gave me with my life, and sitting there, Sir, I felt my pistol in my pocket, and I said, 'to this extent—with my life.'"

The pistol was brought for emphasis. Well, now, this man that told you this was shameless enough to tell you that he gave the confession to Mr. Tilton and Mr. Tilton gave it to his wife, and his wife in his presence destroyed it, and this whole interview was on the proposition that charge and retraction should be kept together, and then, before this infamy of the destruction of the paper was brought to their notice in the way of agreement, meeting the present and lesser necessity, to wit, to show that there was not any black-mail in the $7,000 operation they ignored utterly and protested that there was not any agreement or instruction or license whatever to destroy any paper growing out of that proposition. Ah, gentlemen, don't you wish more and more that you had that paper, or at least the production of it, for you need it more than you have got it from those that could give its contents. Well, then, he goes on to say, according to this witness, about what his defense would be, if Theodore should make a charge; that he should deny it if course, and then with that abandonment of securing him in his denials which seems to characterize this gentleman, according to these men's story, he says:

"But I will throw myself on your friendship—what I believe is your desire to save me."

And so, at an interview that had not anything to do with confession, that had no object on Moulton's part to get a confession, no possible motive on Beecher's part to give a confession, and when he had passed through the ordeal of the night before, on the testimony of everybody, with an absolute denial of there being a word of truth in the charge, and had in his hand the woman's statement that there was not a word of truth in the charge, if you will believe Moulton as making up words for Beecher, he voluntarily says:

"And he told me there—said to me, in addition, that he considered his sexual intercourse with Mrs. Tilton was a natural expression of his love for her, was the words he used—and said he felt justified in it on account of the love he held for her, and which he knew she held for him, and he said, at the close of the conversation, 'My life is ended; when there should come to me honor and rest, I find myself upon the bank of a moral Niagara, with no power to save myself, and I call upon you to save me.'"

ABSURDITY OF THE WHOLE PROCEEDING.

Now here is the point. When he said that his intercourse with Mrs. Tilton was a natural expression of his love, he then corrected himself and put the word "sexual" in. And he did it several times, and when his attention was called, in the cross-examination, how it happened that, whenever he undertook to tell the story of Mr. Beecher speaking about his expressions of love, he said expressions first and then interpolated sexual, he said it was a mere slip of the tongue. Well, well, gentlemen, it won't do to break down character and destroy the life and happiness of many families on the question of whether there is not a slip of the tongue in the witness. His tongue slipped, but the question is—

Mr. Abbott—He said he dropped a word.

Mr. Evarts—Dropped a word, he said; it is exactly a word that makes the difference. But that is, after all, very unimportant when the absolute absurdity of the whole proceeding, of an originating, spontaneous, unextracted confession, of Mr. Beecher to Mr. Moulton that night, when Moulton was there to get back a retraction, which Mr. Beecher said he wanted for his protection. But it is all of a piece with several other items of testimony that we shall find as we go on in this statement. Now, there was a very curious other passage of this interview on the cross-examination about this matter, which I have never been able to read without amusement. Now I ask him—that is, I, as the cross-examining counsel, ask him—what he said:

"I am giving his language, as nearly as I can recollect it, Sir—that that paper would be the only defense of his family in case he was attacked."

Now let us hear what Moulton says further:

"And I said to him, 'Mr. Beecher, I don't see how you have erred as you have; I do not understand it; you have had criminal connection with Mrs. Tilton, and you go down and get this paper; I do not see how you could have performed two such acts.'"

Only think of it—two such acts! Mr. Moulton, the moralist, talking to Mr. Beecher and piercing his conscience with the accumulated horrors of two such acts—one a seduction of three years and an adultery of sixteen months, and the other going to see a woman on the invitation of her husband, and telling her that the charge she had made was untrue, and taking from her a statement that it was not true! And those are the "two such acts that puzzled the mind, you know, of Moulton—how a man could have such an accumulation of guilt. Either one alone would not have amounted to much, but two such acts was too much for Moulton. He was in the position of *Lord Dundreary*—"that no fellah can understand." But that is not all.

"Mr. Tilton's disposition last night when I went home, or when I saw him after going home, was peaceful. He said that no matter what might come to himself he would protect his wife and family—intended to do that—and Mr. Beecher then said to me with great sorrow—weeping—that he had loved Elizabeth Tilton very much, and through his love for her, if he had fallen at all, he had fallen."

Beecher was in doubt, you know. Beecher was in doubt whether he had done this three years' seduction and this sixteen months' adultery. Now, "If I have fallen at all, if I have got into that guilt at all"—now, see how good his reasoning is:

"He had fallen through love—that the expression—"

Now, we have the same stumbling—it is called dropping a word—

"That the expression—the sexual expression—of that love was just as natural in his opinion—he had thought so—as the language he used to her, that if he had fallen at all he had fallen in that way, through love and not through lust—or words to that effect."

Well, gentlemen, truth shows itself against the most malignant efforts to suppress it. "Expression—sexual expression"—"if he had fallen at all"—twice over—"he had fallen"—if he had gone into adultery, it had been through love and not through lust. That is a proposition that proves itself. Now, see how it comports with the truth. Mr. Beecher tells you in his testimony, tells you in his statement read to you as made to the church, as a statement prepared to stand the examination of the judgment day, how he had been drawn into admiration, affection, intimacy, with this lady, of the nature that he describes, and how he, regardless of the impressions upon her nature, and her sympathy and her affections, was blind and deaf to any suspicion that there was to come out of this withdrawal of affection from the husband, or confusion of her duties to him and her children; and the discord and injury and calamity to the family was now displayed before him as the evil that had happened from some cause, and Mr. Tilton had accused him the night before—the 30th—with having been the cause of it, by this subtraction of the wife's affection, and this attraction to himself of the woman's worship.

Now, Mr. Beecher, if he talks, talks on that, and though it was a surprise to him and he takes woe to himself for his blindness, and yet cannot understand how it should be that all this should arise, without his present concurrent consciousness and observation—talks to this man Moulton on the very topic that Moulton is pressing upon him. "You are introducing new mischief between this wife and husband by holding on to this accusation of the husband by the wife of having forced a false charge out of her against you; that is not the way; you must not consult for your own safety and your own selfish interests and protection; you must restore this family"—and, finally yielding to that, he surrenders the paper, and then he says, speaking of what he was conscious of, and what he felt compunction for, on this sudden revelation of the mischief that had been done, he says—well, this is the nature of the observation, if anything to support it ever arose, and I think even false witnesses like to have some shelter to conscience—"well, if I have in my intimacy and my blindness and my enjoyment of the society, and of the traits of purity and piety of this woman, drawn her affections—warped them toward me, centered them too much in me, and produced this estrangement, thank God my visits, my intimacy, my sympathy, and my fall into the mischief of injury to her, if it be true, as you now charge that this calamity is ascribed to me, I have fallen into it only in the intercourse of chastity and affection, and not with any purpose or desire of lust." Thus explained, comporting with all the truth, you can understand why Mr. Beecher might reason in that way. But if you put it upon the fact of an actual, abominable, gross immorality and adultery, what can explain this idea, twice repeated, that if he had fallen at all, he had fallen through love, and not through lust? Now, Mrs. Tilton had not denied her undue affection, nor had there ever been displaced from the ground of Mr. Tilton's complaint—urged, I think, in no very measured or honest terms on his part, but for a purpose, as I shall show you hereafter, against Mr. Beecher—that he had been actually and practically the means of breaking up what should be the relations between husband and wife of entire unity of feeling and of regard.

BEECHER'S ACCOUNT OF THE INTERVIEW.

Now, Mr. Beecher gives an account of this interview and you will judge first of the respective credit of the two witnesses, and secondly of whether this view does not comport with the probabilities, nay, the necessities of the case, and refute the opposite view, given by Mr. Moulton.

"After he came in he made some introductory remarks, which I now cannot give, but he drew a letter from out of his pocket from Theodore Tilton—purporting to be—in which Mr. Tilton stated that after going home last night he found that I had taken advantage of my interview to procure from his wife a retraction of the charges that had been made against me. That was the substance of it. There was some little more which I do not remember. He then proceeded to say, in substance, that he presumed that that was so. I said certainly that I had. He said that he thought I had acted a very indiscreet part—a dishonorable one—that I had no right to take advantage of such a situation and to obtain such a retraction; and I claimed the right of self-defense. He then said that such a course was indiscreet and inexpedient on my part, no matter what my reasons were; that it tended to increase the discord between Mr. Tilton and his wife and between Mr. Tilton and me, and that instead of leading to peace and quiet, it tended exactly the other way, and I ought to give up her retraction. I argued with him on that matter, and for some little time there was an interchange, backward and forward, of thought. He then drew from his pocket a letter purporting to be from Mrs. Tilton."

Which was read:

"MY DEAR FRIEND FRANK: I want you to do me the greatest possible favor."—

It is dated Saturday morning.—

"My letter which you have, and the one I gave Mr. Beecher at his dictation last evening, ought both to be destroyed. Please bring both to me and I will burn them. Show this note to Theodore and Mr. Beecher. They will see the propriety of this request.

Q.—Well, what succeeded? A.—Well, I was perplexed a little at the existence of that letter, for Mr. Tilton had told me that the letter was destroyed"—

And Tilton, you will remember, told him on the 30th that he tore up the only copy, and the original was destroyed—

"And Mr. Moulton, and Mrs. Tilton's note, implied the existence of that letter containing charges.

Q.—The accusation? A.—The accusation.

Q.—Yes? A.—However, that was a mere transient thought in my mind, and then, the end of the conversation being what would tend to peace and reconciliation.

Q.—Go on with the conversation, please? A.—There was considerable said; I said to Mr. Moulton that my objection to giving up that retraction was that I should be left open without defense if I were in any way brought to account on such a charge as that. He said, in substance, that he would stand between me and any such renewal of the accusation. that he would defend the documents, that he would burn them both in my presence if I wished, or he would keep them."

And that is the substance of the matter. There is nothing more, except the great distinctness with which it was determined that the two papers were to be kept inseparable, as, indeed, Mr. Moulton plainly stated in his cross-examination.

"Was anything said at the interview—anything said by you at the interview on the 31st—about Mr. Tilton having invited you on the 30th to go down and see his wife? A.—Mr. Moulton introduced it—that Mr. Tilton had sent me down to see his wife; there was no difference of opinion about it; if there is any, it is of later origin."

Then he stated how Mr. Moulton urged the idea that it was not gentlemanly in him to keep a paper, and he should give it up, and that would tend to peace:

"He thought, he said, it would be a work of conciliation, and that it would tend very strongly—he represented that Mr. Tilton was under the impression that I was an active enemy, and that any course on my part that

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The Queen, June 5, 3 P. M. | Erin, June 19.
Spain, June 12, 12 M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced prices. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. COOZER.....Wed., June 16
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wed., June 30
STATE OF INDIANA, Capt. SAILER.....Wed. July 14

and every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $70, $80, and $90; return tickets, $140. Second cabin, $50; return tickets, $90. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE, DANRE.....SATURDAY, June 12
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.....SATURDAY, June 26
VILLE DE PARIS, LAMARRE.....SATURDAY, July 10

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $100; Second, $65; Third $30.

Return tickets at reduced rates.

Steerage, $22, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

MANHATTAN.....June 22, at 3 P. M

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

WILSON'S LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL,

Sailing fortnightly from Pier No. 46 East River.

VIKAGO, June 3. | OTHELLO, June 19.
COLOMBO, July 3. | ELDORADO, to follow.

First Cabin, $70, currency. second cabin, $45, currency.

Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to

CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship O VAPIO, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on WEDNESDAY, June 2 at o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freight greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, June 3, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 4 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida, and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....25 00
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday June 3
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, June 10
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, June 22

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, June 22

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS,
Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans June 5 and June 26 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

ANCHOR LINE.

CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA.....Sails Saturday, June 5, 3 P. M.
CALIFORNIA.....Sails Saturday, June 12, at noon.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $75 to $90, currency.

Steerage at lowest current rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. Q. BERRY, Saturday, June 5.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, June 9

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, June 5, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BUCKLEY, WEDNESDAY, June 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 12 from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, June 16, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 403 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 6 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, June 5, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 12, at Noon
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, June 19, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND...Saturday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, July 3, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $100, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates. Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MOSEL.....June 5 | MAIN.....June 19
DONAU.....June 12 | RHEIN.....June 26

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall,

COLON.....June 15, 12 M.

connecting for all Central American and Pacific ports.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

COLORADO.....June 15

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. REED.....THURSDAY, June 8
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS.....THURSDAY, June 17

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE

For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 6 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE,

Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. R. BABCOCK, President.

L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON,

VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

Daily (SUNDAYS, June 27, to Aug. 29, inclusive,) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.

HALL'S CELEBRATED BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

Tickets and state-rooms secured at principal hotels and ticket offices and on the pier.

BORDEN & LOVELAND, Agents, New-York.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAMERS FOR ALBANY. BAND OF MUSIC ON BOARD. STATE ROOMS WARMED BY STEAM PIPES FOR THE COMFORT OF PASSENGERS. The DREW or ST. JOHN leaves every evening at 6 o'clock (Sundays excepted) from Pier No. 41 North River, foot Canal st., connecting at Albany with all railway lines for the East, North, and West. Tickets and state rooms for sale at Dodd's Express Company, No. 944 Broadway; also Carter's Express Company, No. 1,241 Broadway, and at Fifth Avenue Hotel, and baggage checked to destination same as on the wharf.

N.B.—GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.—First-class passage, $1: deck passage, 50 cents.

SEA BIRD.

Capt. H. R. Parker, for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 1st....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 1st....6:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 2d...3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 2d...6:30 A. M.
Thursday, 3d...3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 3d....6:45 A. M.
Friday, 4th.....3:30 P. M.	Friday, 4th.....7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 5th....4:00 P. M.	Saturday, 5th....7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 8th....7:00 A. M.	Monday, 7th....7:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY-LINE.

The steamer ARMENIA will, on and after MONDAY, MAY 17, LEAVE NEW-YO K ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from VESTRY STREET PIER, No. 39 N. R., AT 8:35 A. M., AND 24TH ST. AT 9 A. M., landing at WEST POINT, NEWBURG, CORNWALL, POUGHKEEPSIE, RHINEBECK, CATSKILL, and HUDSON, and connections will be made with same after June 8, when the steamers C. VIDBARD and DANIEL DREW will be placed upon the route.

LLOYD'S DOCK, OYSTER BAY, LAURELTON, AND JONES' DOCK.—The steamer SAPPHO, Capt. Jay L. Clark, will leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) for all the above places, from Pier No. 27 East River, upper side Peck slip, at 3:30 P. M., and foot of 23d st., East River, at 3:15 P. M. Returning to New-York, from Jones' Dock, at 6:15 A. M.; Laurelton, 6:20 A. M.; Oyster Bay, 7 A. M.; Lloyd's Dock, 7:15 A. M.

Fare, all landings, 60 cents.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.

—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night line, steamer leaves Pier No. 41 Dock. Tickets sold, and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

CATSKILL, N. Y.

High elevation, mountain air, with scenery unsurpassed in the world; twenty acres of grounds; first-class accommodations for 300 to 400 guests. Accessible by day boats and cars Hudson River Railroad.

WILL OPEN JUNE 10.

Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY, connecting with all railway lines North and West. Fare, 50 cents deck; cabin passage, including berth, $1. Elegant steam-boats leave Pier 29 North River, foot of Leroy st. Through tickets sold over all connecting lines. JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

OPPOSITION CATSKILL LINE.

STEAMERS
ANDREW HARDER, Capt. T. H. Pentz,
J. B. SCHUYLER, Capt. C. D. Hancox,

Leave Franklin st., Pier No. 35, North River, every day (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, New Burg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

OPPOSITION MERCHANTS' LINE FOR Albany and Troy, landing at Catskill.—Steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, from Pier No. 35 North River, Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 P. M., 25c., deck; cabin, with berth, $1. $6 25 only to Buffalo. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

FOR GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—THE favorite steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves every week day at 3:30 P. M., from Market st., Pier No. 37, and foot of 33d st. at 3:45. Leaves Norwalk at 6:50 and Greenwich at 8 A. M. Fare, 50 cents.

FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, KINGSTON, COZZENS, CORNWALL, MILTON, NEW-HAMBURG, AND (MARLBORO', by ferry,) THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Vestry st. Pier No. 39, N. R., daily at 3:30 P. M.

REGULAR CATSKILL LINK UP THE CREEK.—Steamers NEW CHAMPION AND WALTER BRETT leave Canal st., south side, every night (except Sunday,) at 6 P. M. Passage, 50 cents.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th day of June next. The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE P. FITCH, Secretary.

WILLIAMSBURG GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 15, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company for the ensuing year, and for inspectors of election for 1876, will be held at the office of this company on MONDAY, June 7, next, from 4 to 5 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed from May 31 to June 7, inclusive. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 1, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 393 Canal st., TUESDAY, June 15, 1875. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. C. MILNE, Secretary.

FURNISHED COMMITTEE ROOMS TO LET IN THE DREXEL BUILDING,

Corner Broad and Wall sts.,

For use of meetings, &c.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

MEN AND IDEAMS OF WALL STREET 18 in a new 72 page book, showing how to make money from small investments.

Call for a copy or write to

JOHN BICKLING & CO., Bankers and Brokers,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, | DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE | LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

No. 5 Nassau st., New-York.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts, to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

STOCKS OF THE City of New-York, Brooklyn *Park and Water Bonds* FOR SALE.

GEORGE K. SISTARE.
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,

GUARANTEED AND INDORSED BY THE

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

The undersigned offer for sale at 97½ per cent. a limited amount of the Bonds of the LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY, due in 1900, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable quarterly, and secured by mortgage upon 25,000 acres of the best coal lands in Pennsylvania.

Each Bond is guaranteed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, with the assent of its stockholders and by virtue of a special act of the legislature, a sinking fund of ten cents for every ton of coal mined is provided for the redemption of the Bonds. Apply to

BABCOCK BROS. & CO., No. 50 Wall st.
or to G. G. HAVEN & CO., No. 17 Wall st.

AGENCY OF

Merchants' Bank of Canada,

NO. 62 WALL ST,

Capital.....$9,000,000 Gold
Paid up.....7,907,706 Gold

BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD. COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.

WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, } Agents.

LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO., BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. BANKERS,

NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT for TRAVELERS in EUROPE and THE EAST, available in all the principal cities; also for use in the United States, West Indies, &c. TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS to LONDON, PARIS, CALIFORNIA, HAVANA, MEXICO, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers, and others received.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR st., NEW-YORK, May 6, 1875.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH Company having paid to this company the sum of thirty thousand dollars currency, being the annual payment to the Sinking Fund, under the provisions of their mortgage to this company, dated May 1, 1872, the Union Trust Company of New-York will receive proposals on or before the 1st day of August next for the sale of the bonds of said Western Union Telegraph Company, issued under said mortgage to the extent of ninety-one thousand dollars, in currency, being the total amount of funds now in hand applicable to this purpose.

This company reserves the right to decline all proposals for the sale of said bonds at a greater premium than ten per cent., above par in currency.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
EDWARD KING, President.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS, ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 29, 1875.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE SEVENTH section of the charter of the "New-York Board of Fire Underwriters," of the City of New-York, relating to the FIRE PATROL, a meeting of this corporation will be held on WEDNESDAY, June 9, 1875, at 12 M.

At this meeting the incorporated insurance company or association doing business in this City, whether its officers or its agents be members of this corporation or not, shall have the right to be represented by one of its officers or by its agent; and each organization represented at such meeting shall be entitled to one vote."

WILLIAM W. HENSHAW, Secretary.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No. 84 Broadway.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 47, NEW-YORK, May 26, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of a President and Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held on MONDAY, June 7, at 12 o'clock, at the office as above. Polls will be kept open for one hour. The transfer-books will be closed from the 29th inst. to June 7, inclusive.

J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 120 OF THE UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, in name of Theodore P. Green, for twenty shares assented stock of the Quincy and Missouri Railroad Company, for surrender certificate No. 213 of said Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company. All persons are cautioned against negotiating certificate of said Trust Company, and any person having knowledge of same will please address the subscriber at Brattleboro, Vt. THEO. P. GREEN.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, April 23, 1875.

FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE ANNUAL election of this company, the transfer-books will close on the 29th inst., and be reopened on Saturday, June 5, next, at 10 A. M.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Secretary.

BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA BONDHOLDERS

Desirous of maintaining their rights and of preventing a sacrifice of their interests, will address at once FRED. TAYLOR, Chairman of Bondholders' Committee, care of Fred. Butterfield & Co., Post Office Box No. 1,131 New-York.

S. Z. HOOVER & CO., GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 1,513 9th st., Washington, D. C.

Debts collected in District of Columbia, States of Virginia and Maryland; claims against the United States and District Governments, and business that may be attended by agents will receive our prompt attention.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, May 20, 1875.

THE ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking house, Avenue D, corner 10th st., on WEDNESDAY, June 9. Polls open from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO., No. 58 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, May 24, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, the 7th day of June next. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

BROADWAY AND SEVENTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, June 14, between the hours of 12 and 1 P. M.

THOMAS S. KERR, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, GRAND UNION HOTEL

Will open June 1st for the reception of guests.

J. H. BRESLIN & CO., Proprietors.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Will open June 5. Three cottages to let. Address

EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

United States Hotel, SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Will open for reception of guests June 1, 1875.

JAMES M. MARVIN, Proprietor.

Diagrams of rooms will be sent on application.

HOTEL FENIMORE, OTSEGO LAKE,

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., will be opened June 1. Since the opening of this spacious, newly-furnished, beautiful, and charmingly-located house, in the summer of 1874, several additional attractions have been added. On the east, croquet grounds; on the west, and just across Chestnut st., a house, or three cottages combined, for the further accommodation of guests; these contain thirty-nine rooms, and can be let as three-room rate cottages, or the rooms can be reuted in suites. There is a fine lawn in front of them, 75x96 feet, affording play-ground for children, and fine space for croquet parties. Send for circulars.

JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

OUR HOME ON THE HILLSIDE,

DANSVILLE, LIVINGSTON COUNTY, N. Y.,

is one of the largest and most successful hygienic institutions in America, and for

INVALIDS SEEKING HEALTH

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OPEN JUNE 15.

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ROUND

THE MASONIC FESTIVAL.

SEQUEL TO YESTERDAY'S PAGEANT.

THE FINAL INSPECTION OF THE TEMPLE—REVIEW TO-DAY BY THE MAYOR OF DETROIT COMMANDERY, NO. 1—BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY THE GRAND LODGE—ADOPTION OF AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION — EXCHANGE OF CONGRATULATIONS WITH THE GRAND LODGE OF NOVA SCOTIA—CONCLUDING SCENES.

All day yesterday the stream of visitors up the main staircase of the Masonic Temple was continuous. Thousands of persons who had been unable to inspect the building before went through the various rooms and halls yesterday admiring the elegant finish and perfect appointments. A very large proportion were ladies, and their curiosity in regard to the various symbols and emblems to be seen in every room was very entertaining. The mystic devices of the order were scanned as keenly as possible, and their secret significance was the subject of many surmises. Among the visitors were a majority of the Masons from out of town, whose inspection of the building was equally thorough and more understanding. They all expressed their great admiration of the entire work, and especially did the banquet hall and commandery rooms, with their ante-rooms and complete appointments, receive the most hearty praise of the Knights Templar. The Grand Lodge room was thrown open to the public during the time that the Grand Lodge was not in session, and was visited by many who pronounced it the finest hall in the City. To those outside the Grand Lodge the day was observed as one of social reunion. The main hall was crowded with members of the fraternity engaged in conversation, and at the various hotels in the City the rooms in which had been established the headquarters of the various lodges and commanderies were visited by large numbers of resident Masons. Especially complimented in this way was Detroit Commandery No. 1, of Detroit, which has been the lion of the week among the Knights Templar. Its members have received calls from officers and members of all the Commanderies in the City, who have praised their drill heartily, and have thanked them for having come to this City and shown their knowledge of the peculiar tactics in vogue among the order. The text-book on tactics which this commandery follows was compiled by Past Grand Commander E. J. Garfield, of Michigan, and has been adopted by the order in a majority of the States. They differ somewhat from Upton's tactics, the formation being by threes instead of by fours. The Detroit Commandery will remain in New-York to-day and to-morrow. This morning roll-call is ordered at the Grand Central Hotel, at which they are stopping. After roll-call the Sir Knights will disperse, and visit the different parts of this City at will, as they did yesterday and last evening. To-morrow, at 3 o'clock, they will be reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council, on the plaza at Union Square, when they will go through their various evolutions and have a dress parade, after which they will be escorted by Palestine Commandery, No. 18, to the landing at the foot of Twenty-third street, whence they will depart for home via the Erie Railway. They will stop at Niagara Falls over Sunday. Their visit here has provoked considerable discussion of their drill, and has excited no small spirit of emulation in other commanderies, and a movement is proposed toward getting up a tournament at which the Sir Knights may display their proficiency in their semi-military drill. The band which accompanies them is an excellent one, and last evening it gave a parlor serenade to the lady guests of the hotel of which they are guests.

COMMUNICATION OF THE GRAND LODGE.

During part of the day, as has been mentioned, the Grand Lodge room was closed for the purpose of holding a session of the Grand Lodge, which, notwithstanding the fatigue resulting from the labor and excitement of the previous day, was called to order promptly at 9 A. M., and after prayer by R. W. George H. Hepworth, Grand Chaplain, and the reading of the minutes of the previous session, the remainder of the morning and the afternoon was given to the transaction of the following business.

Grand Master Thorne appointed as a Special Committee to prepare memorials in honor of the deceased Masons of the past years, M. W. Joseph D. Evans, R. W. George H. Hepworth, and R. W. John G. Webster.

M. W. William H. Lee, Grand Master of Masons of Connecticut, was introduced and received with the grand honors. In reply to a few pleasant remarks from the Grand Master of New-York, he made a brief but genial speech, and presented the Grand Lodge with a Connecticut nutmeg, made from the wood of the Charter Oak.

On motion of W. Bro. Bilboni, Bros. E. L. Gaul and John Mahon were appointed official reporters of the Grand Lodge for the present session.

The amendments to the constitution proposed last year were considered at length and the majority adopted, thus making them a part of the constitution. They will be published in the Grand Lodge transactions and incorporated in a revised copy of the constitution soon to be published. The amendment requiring that in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn a dispensation to form a lodge shall require a majority vote of all the lodges in the said cities was rejected, thus placing the City lodges in the same position as those in other parts of the State, when a majority of the lodges in the district is only required. This rejection was recommended in the Grand Master's address.

At 11 o'clock the special order of the day was proceeded with, being the election of officers, and the following were unanimously elected as the officers of the Grand Lodge for the ensuing year: M. W. Ellwood E. Thorne, Grand Master; R. W. James W. Husted, Deputy Grand Master; Rev. Jesse B. Anthony, Senior Grand Warden; R. W. Levi M. Gano, Junior Grand Warden; M. W. John W. Simons, Grand Treasurer, and R. W. James M. Austin, Grand Secretary.

All the elected officers being in attendance at the session, they were presented, and, in a few well-chosen words, they expressed themselves as grateful for the confidence reposed in them by the Grand Lodge in re-electing them to their respective official stations.

On motion of M. W. Isaac L. Phillips, a vote of thanks was tendered to the officials in charge of Grace Church for the ringing of the chimes on Dedication Day.

R. W. Joseph Koch, on behalf of Mount Neboh Lodge, No. 257, of this City, presented to the Grand Lodge a handsomely-bound volume, termed the *Book of Life*, mounted on a black-walnut stand. The book is one which, on the occasion of the Masonic Fair, held a year ago, was on the table of Mount Neboh Lodge, in which Masons and others were requested to subscribe their names upon the payment of a fee, on the condition that it should be placed in the archives of the Grand Lodge. In this way the sum of $2,000 was raised for the Hall and Asylum fund.

A dispatch received from the Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, congratulating the Grand Lodge of New-York upon the favorable circumstances surrounding its annual communication at this time, and stating that the first-named Grand Lodge, now in session, had re-elected unanimously M. W. J. W. Laurie having been read, the following dispatch was ordered to be forwarded:

"The Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of the State of New-York sends greeting to the sister Grand Lodge of Nova Scotia, and congratulates her upon the unanimous re-election of a Grand Master who has so worthily represented her in person during the Temple dedication ceremonies. The Grand Lodge of New-York has to-day unanimously re-elected all of its grand officers. May this happy coincidence bind more closely together two grand bodies widely separated by distance, but firmly united by bonds of fraternal love."

An adjournment was then taken until 2 o'clock, but upon reassembling for the afternoon session little business worthy of note was transacted. On motion of W. Bro. Bellonl, a vote of thanks was tendered to M. W. John L. Lewis for his able oration delivered at the dedication ceremonies, and it was ordered that 1,500 copies of it be printed. On motion of R. W. John C. Boak, a vote of thanks was also tendered to St. Cecile Lodge for music rendered on the occasion.

M. W. James Dunbar, Q. C., Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Quebec, was introduced and received with the grand honors.

It was announced that the sum of $100 was received from Atlantic Lodge, of this City, as a donation to the Hall and Asylum fund, to be applied on the bill for the construction of the bronze pillars in front of the Temple. The sum of $220 was also received as a donation to the same fund, raised through the exertions of Mrs. Thorne, the wife of the Grand Master.

The Grand Lodge then adjourned to 9 A. M. to-day.

THE DEPARTURE FOR HOME.

During most of yesterday the streets were enlivened at times by the martial music of the bands of the several commanderies as they marched to the depots to begin their homeward journeys. Among these bodies was St. John's Commandery, No. 4, of Philadelphia, which was escorted by Palestine Commandery, No. 18, of this City, who had entertained them as guests, to the foot of Cortlandt street, where at 1 o'clock they started for Philadelphia. A few representatives of Bethlehem Commandery, of New-Rochelle, were seen in the City yesterday, but the commandery returned home on Wednesday evening. Manhattan Commandery, No. 31, of New York, at 9 o'clock last evening escorted Maryland Commandery, No. 1; Baltimore Commandery, No. 2; Monumental Commandery, No. 3, of Baltimore, and Columbia Commandery, No. 2, of Washington, to the foot of Courtlandt street, whence they departed together for their homes. A delegation from the Commandery of Erie, Penn., which joined in the procession on Wednesday, yesterday visited Central Park, as did many members of other commanderies and lodges during the day. Apollo Commandery, No. 15, of Troy, returned home at 6 P. M.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN WRANGLES.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THE PARTY—PRESIDENT GRANT'S LETTER—THE REDUCTION OF LABORERS' WAGES—TILT BETWEEN MARK LANIGAN AND THE CHAIRMAN—A STORMY SCENE.

A regular monthly meeting of the Liberal Republican General Committee was held last evening at the head-quarters of the committee, No. 1,266 Broadway, Mr. Martin B. Freligh, the Chairman of the Committee, presiding. Among those present were Gen. John Cochrane, ex-Commissioner Benjamin F. Manierre, ex-Councilman Christopher Pullman, Deputy Sheriff Mark Lanigan, Samuel J. Glassey, Henry Beeney, and James L. Hastie.

The calling of the roll showed that several Assembly districts were entirely unrepresented in the meeting. The report of Mr. Pullman, the Treasurer, stated that the committee was in debt $164 20, and that if all the assessments due were paid in, there would be a balance owing of about $25. A long discussion, in which there were sharp personalities between Messrs. Manierre and Townley, ensued as to the advisability of referring the report to the Finance Committee, with instructions to that committee to endeavor to liquidate the debt as soon as possible. The report was so referred.

During a somewhat acrimonious discussion of a motion in reference to the by-laws, Mr. Pullman counseled harmony, saying that the Liberal Republicans ought to take heart, and close up their ranks, now that President Grant had been forced to show his hand, and disclaim any idea of running for a third term. This brought a German delegate to his feet instantly. He said, "I do not understand the English language very much, but I have read that letter of the President, and I think that it means that 'Barkis is willin'." [Laughter.]

Mr. Julius Harberger introduced and moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Liberal Republican General Committee denounce the action of the Commissioners of City Departments in reducing the wages of the City laborers employed on public works. Justice demands a return to original rates, and a reduction of the Commissioners' salaries, instead of depriving the laboring class of earning a living.

Mark Lanigan, whose "bucket-shop" business has fallen off greatly on account of the reduction of his customers' wages, spoke energetically in favor of the resolution, announcing himself as the champion of the working men's cause. The resolution, after a fruitless effort had been made to have a committee of three appointed to present it to the Mayor, was referred to the Committee on Resolutions. Lanigan and a few of his friends created some excitement and confusion in consequence of bitter remarks, made by Lanigan and another delegate, censuring the committee for referring the resolution, instead of taking immediate action upon it, and Mr. Manierre sprang to his feet and shouted out, "We must have order here. Those who cannot keep quiet had better retire. We must have order at any cost."

Lanigan moved to reconsider the motion to refer, but, on motion of Mr. Manierre, Lanigan's motion was laid on the table, at which the latter became exceedingly angry, and evidently was on the alert to, as he said, "get even with Manierre."

Mr. Manierre moved that the Executive Committee be directed to issue a call for any primary meetings that may be necessary to elect delegates to a State Convention. Lanigan immediately jumped up, and shouted out: "I move to lay that resolution on the table."

The Chair paid no attention to Lanigan's motion, and he rushed in front of the platform, and, amid great excitement, cried: "I want you to respect my motion as much as you did Mr. Manierre's. I demand that you put it instantly, and if you don't I'll make you."

The Chair shouted back, "I know my business, I'll not be dictated to. Do you think you are my master?"

Lanigan retorted fiercely, "Put my motion instantly, or I will bring force to compel you to. If you don't put it right off I'll displace you from that chair, and place some one in it who will put my motion."

The Chair then stated the question, reciting the motion made by Mr. Manierre and the motion made by Lanigan, saying that the question would be on latter's motion first. Lanigan's motion to table was lost, and Mr. Manierre's motion was carried. The committee then adjourned to the evening of the first Wednesday in September.

SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS.

Mr. Robert Somerville began last night the sale of a fine collection of modern paintings, a majority of them by foreign artists, at his gallery, No. 82 Fifth avenue. The pictures are nearly all new and warranted original. Several of the more valuable specimens were passed for want of competition, among which were a large painting of sheep by Le Bret, of Amsterdam; a very pretty candle-light effect by Rosierse, of Dordrecht; "The Hunter," by David Col, of Antwerp, and a celebrated historical painting by Karll Ooms, of Antwerp, "William the Silent, Prince of Orange, and Henri II., King of France, in the Forest of Vincennes." These will be offered to-night, when the balance of the collection will be disposed of. The sale last night aggregated $5,025, with the value of the frames added, and $3,553 with the value of the frames deducted. Following are some of the best prices obtained, with the price of frames added, none being reported that brought less than $50: "A Winter Street Scene in Utrecht," by A. Everson, which sold at $55; No. 14, "Landscape—Wood-gatherers," M. C. Middelbeek, Amsterdam $75; No. 15, "Preparing for the Ball," Van Der Hecht, Brussels, $65; No. 16, "Barn-yard Fowl," R. Maes, Ghent, $52; No. 17, "Near the Moordyk, Holland," N. Riegen, Amsterdam, $76; No. 18, "La Petite Gallarde," Van Der Wyngaert, Antwerp, $95; No. 19, "Street Scene in Breda, Holland," F. Hulk, Rotterdam, $85; No. 23, "The Jumping Jack," J. Gyselinckx, Brussels, $58; "The Young Artist," same artist, $58; No. 25, "Entrance to Ostend," P. Williot, Antwerp, $107; Nos. 26 and 27, "Morning—The Young Shepherd," and "Evening—The Hunter's Rest," J. E Morel, Amsterdam, $63 each; No. 29, "La Discussion Politique," Van Der Wyngaert, Antwerp, $199; No. 30, "Fruit," W. M. Brown, New-York, $58; Nos. 31 and 32, two companion pieces, with French titles, which, when translated, mean "Friends of the Uncle" and "Friends of the Aunt," $168 each; No. 33, "Fruit," Lucien Schaffels, Antwerp, $102; No. 34, "View of the Polders, Holland," J. H. Mildenkeus, Amsterdam, $56; No. 35, "The Good Mother," J. J. M. Damschroeder, Amsterdam, $229; No. 36, "A Squall," N. Riegen, Amsterdam, $94; No. 37, "The Guitarist," J. C. Vaarberg, Amsterdam, $65; No. 38, "Landscape—Evening," C. H. Chapin, New-York, $62; No. 40, "A Member of the Women's Temperance Society; or, How They Do it in Holland," $189; No. 41, "Watering the Horses," W. J. Boogaard, Haarlem, $97; No. 42, "Farm-yard in Westchester County," J. H. Dolph, New-York, $55; No. 43, "Winter Scene in Holland," J. J. Spoiher, Breda, $83; No. 45, "In a Gale," P. Williot, Antwerp, $110; No. 47, "To the Race Course," J. Gyselinckx, Brussels, $133; No. 48, "Winter—The Meeting," M. C. Middelbeek, Amsterdam, $228; No. 49, "Reading," Van Der Wyngaert, Antwerp, $73; No. 50, "Off Blankenberg, Belgium," F. Mersin, Brussels, $229; No. 51, "Waterfalls in the Ardennes, Belgium," Gustaf Van Hoorde and F. Van Severdonck, $286; No. 52, "Discussion Sur la Beauté," J. J. Broos, Paris, $91; No. 53, "The Twins," (a smaller picture than the one passed,) F. Le Bret, Dordrecht, $52; No. 55, "Candle-light Effect—he Fish-bowl," J. Rosierse, Dordrecht, $160; No. 58, "I am too Quick for You," J. Gyselinckx, $54; No. 57, "Teaching the Baby to Walk," same artist, $54; No. 58, "Sheep and Fowls," Van Severdonck, Brussels, $42; No. 59, "Street Scene in Ghent," F. Hulk, Rotterdam, $82.

A YOUTHFUL HOMICIDE ARRESTED.

On Sept. 8, Robert Bell and William Harrison, two young boys, were playing in front of the premises No. 442 Third avenue. The boys had been playmates, and lived in adjoining houses in East Thirty-first street. Harrison had a bow, and was amusing himself by firing at various passing objects in the street, using for an arrow a piece of umbrella wire, one end of which was very sharp. Harrison playfully and apparently without any evil intent, as the boys had not quarreled, pointed the arrow at his playmate and fired at him. The arrow struck Bell on the head, the sharp point penetrating the skull and entering the brain. The wounded lad was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where death ensued some days afterward. Harrison, frightened at the result of his recklessness, fled immediately after the occurrence and remained at large until last evening, when he was arrested at his parents' residence by Officer Smith, of the Twenty-first Precinct. He was locked up at the East Thirty-fifth Street Police Station-house, and will be brought to the Coroner's office to-day.

THE HUDSON TUNNEL INJUNCTION.

The Supreme Court at Trenton rendered a decision yesterday in the Hudson River Tunnel injunction case, and, to the great gratification of the friends of the enterprise, the decision was favorable. The inception and partial progress of the great work of connecting Jersey City with the Metropolis has already been so fully described that repetition is unnecessary. The plan was first originated by Col. Haskins, who organized a company with a large capital. The foot of Fifteenth street, Jersey City, was selected as the site for the western end of the tunnel, and in the latter part of last Summer a gang of laborers commenced sinking a shaft. They had not made much progress before the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, who claimed to own the lands upon which the shaft was being sunk, took legal measures to put a stop to the work. The Tunnel Company, through White and Linn, its counsel, made application to Justice Depue, of the Supreme Court, in November last, for the appointment of Commissioners to condemn the lands under the General Railroad law. The application was granted, and Messrs. Robert L. Bacot, James L. Ogden, and John M. Cornelison, (since deceased,) were appointed Commissioners. To counteract this move Jacob Vanatta, counsel for the railroad company, applied to Chancellor Runyon for an injunction to prevent the lands being condemned, on the ground that the appointment of the Commissioners was illegal. The injunction was granted, and the work completely stopped. The tunnel company then made application to the Supreme Court to remove the injunction, and the motion was argued at the last term, the court reserving its decision. That decision was rendered yesterday, and, being favorable to the tunnel company, puts the enterprise under the protection of the General Railroad law. The Commissioners, as soon as the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Cornelison is filled, can, therefore, go on and condemn the lands required for the use of the tunnel company, and as soon as that is done, work on the tunnel will be immediately resumed. The decision was telegraphed to Col. Haskins, who is in Vallejo, Cal., last night, and he is expected to return at once.

THE POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.

ITS LAST MEETING FOR THE SEASON HELD LAST EVENING—DR. J. V. C. SMITH LECTURES ON THE ANATOMY OF THE HUMAN FOOT, AND PROF. MORRIS ON METEOROLOGY—A NEW FLEXIBLE LIFE-RAFT.

The last meeting of the season of the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute was held yesterday evening at the Cooper Institute, Prof. S. D. Tillman, President, in the chair. Dr. J. V. C. Smith first gave a short lecture on the anatomy of the human foot, explaining the functions and development of the different bones and muscles, under the various circumstances of life, and according to the occupation of the individual. Mr. Joel McComber then read a paper explaining his improved last. He claims that the old lasts are not made upon any defined plan or system, and that the shoes made upon them do not present an interior space shaped like any human foot in the world. His last, he claims, follows nature's lines. The instep is exactly over a line drawn from the centre of the heel to the outer portion of the largest toe, and that the sole is carried underneath, along the inner line of the large ball, precisely as nature has ordained. Col. Weeks and Mr. J. W. Sutton opposed Mr. McComber's views on the subject, and were answered by Mr. J. B. Wolff in favor of Mr. McComber's plan, the debate being cut short, however, in order to give room to Prof. Oran W. Morris, who read a paper on meteorology, in compliance with a request previously made by the association.

Prof. Morris, after speaking of the earliest meteorologists spoken of in history—the Chaldean shepherds and the Egyptians on the banks of the Nile—referred to Aristotle and Pliny, and others of a later age. Their observations, however, he said, had not been productive of any good results, because of their necessarily isolated condition, as there were many connecting links wanting to complete the observations taken by persons scattered over the globe. Since science had progressed and electricity had been brought to the aid of scientists more correct results had been obtained, and it was generally conceded that "Old Probabilities" was more frequently right than wrong. He then spoke of the powerful influence exercised upon the sick by changes of atmosphere and of temperature, and said he did not think the influence was properly appreciated by the physicians of the present date. It was well known that the air produced changes in the blood of all animals, according to the elements contained in it, and for that reason its effects should be most carefully observed. In speaking of the barometer, after giving a short sketch of its invention and construction, he said its use had become almost universal; that sailors, farmers, manufacturers, and many others, found its use extremely valuable in enabling them to know when changes of the weather were about to take place, so that they could make their preparations for it advisedly. The transmission of diseases by the air was also treated, and the question of the amount of humidity of the atmosphere, as compared with the death rate, was discussed, the lecturer holding that the number of deaths from diseases of the lungs and air passages being correspondingly greater in proportion to the amount of water in the air.

At the conclusion of Prof. Morris' remarks he was thanked by the Chairman, in accordance with a resolution of the association.

Mr. N. H. Borgfeldt then exhibited a model of an ingenious flexible life-saving raft for sea-going vessels, which received the approval of the association. The meeting was then adjourned, to meet next Fall at the call of the President.

THE REFORMED CHURCH SYNOD.

The second day's session of the General Synod in America of the Reformed Church began at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, in the Reformed Church on Grand street, Jersey City. The attendance of members was full, and the audience was large. The exercise opened with a service lasting half an hour. Almost immediately after the opening of the business meeting President Scott announced the standing committees, and a report from the Board of Superintendents of the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick, showing the excellent condition of that institution, was then received, and referred to the Committee on Professorate. Rev. Mr. Stewart, delegate to the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in the South, reported that he had been warmly received at the Synod, but that nothing of a definite nature had been accomplished. Rev. Mr. De Baun reported that he had visited the Synod of the Reformed Church in the West, but that he had found so much internal dissension existing there that he concluded that the closer union desired between the two bodies was impracticable. Some members of the Synod objected to the expression "internal dissension," and suggested that it be changed to "internal differences," but no action was taken on the suggestion, and the communication was referred.

A petition from the Classis of Montgomery asking that negotiations looking to an organic union with the Presbyterian Church be reopened, was referred to the Committee on Overtures. The Particular Synod of New-Brunswick presented an overture in relation to the preaching by students of Rutgers College. The memorial sets forth that the permission extended to students to preach in other churches than those of their own denomination was apt to lead to an affiliation with the other churches, and asked that the rule on the subject be amended. The communication was referred to the Committee on Overtures. A memorial from the Classis of Raritan represented that the pecuniary affairs of the Board of Publication are carried on in such a manner as to secure the co-operation of the churches, and that the expenses of the Board of Education are too large. Referred to the proper committees. The Classis of New-York asked that the action of the Synod in 1874, providing for the adoption of the liturgy, except when inconsistent with the rules of the church, or when it affects the form of baptism or the sacrament, be rescinded. The classis contends that the act is vague and seems to imply that the Synod can change any law of the church except the sacramental laws. The communication was referred to the Committee on Overtures. An overture from the Particular Synod of New-Brunswick, representing that the Synod had adopted a paper submitted by Rev. Dr. Vander Veer protesting against the use of the words "dipping in" in the baptismal service, and asking the concurrence of the General Synod, was referred to the Committee on Overtures. The Classis of Monmouth requested a dispensation empowering all the classes to grant licenses to preach to all applicants of whose character and ability they shall have been satisfied. It was referred to the Committee on Overtures. The Classis of Ulster asked that the Board of Superintendents be reorganized so as to consist, as originally, of one minister from each classis, and that less money be used in carrying on the several benevolent schemes of the Church. The classis suggests that the different boards be consolidated. Rev. Messrs. J. W. Chambers, J. N. Voorhees, and Elders J. D. Jewett, D. W. Rappelyea, and John M. Ricker were appointed a committee to take this last proposition under advisement. Prof. Beck's resignation from Hope College was received and accepted.

The afternoon session began at 2:30 with devotional exercises, after which the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered. The President of the Synod presided and read the sacramental office. Rev. Dr. Ormiston distributed the bread, and Rev. S. W. Strong "distributed" the cup.

BASE-BALL.

Between 500 and 600 persons witnessed the first State amateur championship game of the season, played between the Union Base-ball Club, of Newark, and the Hoboken Club, of Hoboken, yesterday, on the Essex Grounds, at Newark, N. J. The game was a very fine one, in point of fielding, to the close of the fourth inning. The score at that time was a tie, each club having scored three runs. After the fourth inning the Unions took the lead, and kept it during the remainder of a well-played game. The former finally proved victorious by a score of 6 to 4. Farrell and Snyder excelled both at the bat and in the field for the winning club, and McDermot and Donohue for the Hoboken nine.

The following is the score by innings:

	INNINGS.								
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Union	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	1	1—6
Hoboken	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0—4

AN ABDUCTION IN BROOKLYN.

An unknown woman, wearing a green veil, a black and white shawl, and a dark dress, enticed a little girl, Fanny McEwen, aged nine, from her home in Thirteenth street, near Fourth avenue, South Brooklyn, and at a late hour the child had not been returned to her home. She wore a dark dress trimmed with green silk, and a white straw hat trimmed with daisies.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

City Chamberlain Tappan has collected from banks, for interest on May deposits, $4,499 65.

We are once more indebted to the purser of the Havana steam-ship Columbus, for the prompt delivery at this port of our Cuban mail-packages.

John Richmond, aged thirty-two, living at No. 103 Park street, had a leg broken while at work on Pier No. 20 North River, yesterday.

John McNulty, of No. 302 Henry street, was seriously injured last evening by falling through the sky-light in the roof of No. 522 Grand street.

A female child about six weeks old was found yesterday, in the hallway of No. 99½ St. Mark's place, and was cared for by the Police.

John Gundavin, an Italian, living at No. 12 Jersey street, was assaulted by a boy yesterday, in Crosby street, and stabbed over the left eye.

Francis McClusky, aged five years, and living at No. 26 Second avenue, fell into the cellar of his residence last evening, and fractured his leg.

Patrick Cosgrove fell into the cellar of No. 516 East Sixteenth street last evening, and was seriously injured about the head.

The President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Lewis, was appointed as acting Mayor yesterday in the absence of Mr. Wickham. He married three couples in the afternoon.

John McDonnell, of No. 110 Bayard street, while at work on the rear building, No. 164 Mott street, fell through the hatchway from the third story and sustained serious injuries.

David Berrien, indicted for false pretenses, on four indictments, gave bail yesterday afternoon in $3,000 on one indictment, and $1,000 on the remaining three.

The Commissioners of Parks will to-day consider the matter of reducing the pay of the laborers employed by the department to twenty cents per hour

The City Hall Park was again filled with laborers yesterday, whose wages were reduced by the Mayor and the heads of departments. They were awaiting the result of the meeting of the Board of Aldermen.

In accordance with the provisions of chapter 375 of the laws of 1875, the Department of Parks has made a requisition on the Controller for the sum of $200,000 appropriated to the Museum of Natural History.

Mary Parks, aged thirty, and a resident of No. 69 Cannon street, jumped out of a second-story window of her residence while intoxicated, sustaining serious injuries. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Samuel R. Betts and James Hillhouse, two of the six members of the Senior Class of Yale College, who received the Townsend prizes for the best essays this year, are grandsons of Hon. Samuel R. Betts, who, for nearly fifty years, was Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York.

A young girl, seemingly lame, has applied frequently for help, to aid in relieving the pressing need of a little brother and sister, orphans, dependant upon her for support. As she uses the name of some of the managers of the "Home of the Friendless" who have frequently sent in vain to find her at the various addresses given by her, she is probably an impostor.

The regular monthly meeting of the Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association was held last night at Republican Hall, at Thirty-t hird street and Broadway, with Mr. George Bliss in the Chair. With the exception of enrolling about twenty new members, no business of importance was transacted. The meeting adjourned over until the first Thursday of September next.

A large party of invited guests was yesterday entertained aboard the White Star steam-ship Germanic by Mr. Cortis, agent of the line, and Capt. Kennedy. After the superb vessel had been inspected and admired from stem to stern, the cuisine of the Germanic was tested, and prosperity wished and drunk to the line, its representatives, and its commodore, Capt. Kennedy.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $1,235,286 67, deposited in twelve city banks.

A general order was yesterday issued by Superintendent Folk directing the members of the Police force to appear in Summer uniform during the day tours of duty on and after June 15.

William Dolan, who was stabbed by Peter Boyle on Saturday, May 22, died yesterday morning of his wounds, in the Eastern District Hospital. Boyle is under arrest.

At the regular meeting of the Kings County Board of Supervisors yesterday the County Treasurer was authorized to issue certificates of indebtedness amounting to $79,366 72 to pay the deficiency in the Department of Charities.

On Wednesday the house of Mr. Felix Campbell, at No. 1,315 Pacific street, was entered by sneak thieves while the family were at dinner in the basement. The thieves succeeded in carrying off jewelry worth over $800.

Mayor Hunter yesterday appointed the following as the special Aldermanic Committee on the Budget: Aldermen O'Reilly, Kopes, Platt, Clancy, Rowley, McIntyre, Howell, Strong, Kenna, Snyder, and Fisher.

The United States steamer Powhatan arrived at the Navy-yard yesterday afternoon to convey a draft of men to Aspinwall for the Omaha, of the South Pacific station. The Tennessee, now in the yard, will start about the 12th inst. to relieve the Hartford on the Asiatic station.

George Marshall, a boiler inspector, and William A. Barker, clerk in the Boiler Inspectors' office, and both Republicans, have been removed by the Democratic majority in the Board of Police and Excise because of their political creed. It is admitted that both were competent officers.

On Wednesday, June 23, the State Board of Assessors will meet in the Supervisors' Chamber, for the purpose of considering what proportion of the State tax will fall on Kings County. They will meet on that occasion the Supervisors' Committee on Taxes. The Assessors invite the attendance at the meeting of real estate dealers and tax-payers generally.

In the United States District Court, before Judge Benedict, yesterday morning, the trial of Stephen J. Simmons for illicit distilling was begun. The defendant is charged with defrauding the Government of $15,000, while carrying on the illicit distilling business at No. 80 Grand street, Eastern District. After several witnesses had testified to the fact that Simmons had carried on the business of distilling whisky without license, the case was adjourned until this morning.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. Mr. Hegeman has accepted a call to become Pastor of the Reformed Church at Queens, and will enter upon his duties in July.

Rev. Joseph M. Francis, Pastor of the Shiloh Baptist Church at Jamaica, has resigned his charge, and he will preach his farewell sermon the last Sunday of this month.

Thomas Loughlan, who, while trying to steal a ride on the Astoria and Hunter's Point car on Tuesday last, was run over, suffered amputation of the right foot, an operation rendered necessary by the effects of the injuries then sustained by him.

An election was held at Corona, Long Island, for the purpose of determining whether the place should be incorporated or not. One hundred and fifty-four votes were cast in all, there being 52 in favor of incorporation and 102 against it.

An unknown German, in the employ of Mr. Henry Kinsey, at Whiteport, Long Island, committed suicide on Wednesday last by hanging. From some papers found on his person he is believed to have a son-in-law living in New-York City. No cause can be ascribed for the rash act.

Francis Smith, an invalid, was yesterday conveyed from New-York to where his folks are living, in Third street, Hunter's Point. Shortly afterward he was found to be suffering from a malignant attack of small-pox, and the Proprietor of the house, Mr. Little, attempted to have him ejected, but was prevented. Malignant small-pox has broken out in Berlinville and Newtown, and is making terrible ravages.

Eddie Jacobs, about five years old, son of Mr. J. Jacobs, of Toledo avenue, Newtown, climbed into a grocer's wagon, on Wednesday, to await the return of the driver. The horse started, the boy became frightened, and in attempting to jump out fell under the wheels, which passed over his body, crushing the breast-bone and inflicting other injuries. He immediately received proper medical attention, and it is hoped that he will recover.

STATEN ISLAND.

Mr. George W. Niemeyer, of New-Brighton, has received the appointment of Secretary of the German Department of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia.

James Tully was arraigned before Justice Garrett, at Stapleton, yesterday upon a charge of illegal voting at the late charter election in Edgewater. He was held in $1,000 bail for examination.

The body of a drowned man seen on Wednesday morning by passengers on board the 9 o'clock Staten Island ferry-boat is supposed to have been that of Mr. Andrews, of New-York, who was drowned by falling overboard from the barge Gen. Sigel, while at work on Tuesday last.

The old Board of Trustees of the Village of Edgewater will meet at the Village Hall, Stapleton, this evening, for the purpose of canvassing the votes cast at the late charter election. Benjamin Bowen received 528 votes in the First Ward, and Michael S. Tynan received 526. Tynan claims a tie on the grounds that one ticket was placed in the wrong box, and one illegal vote was cast.

NEW-JERSEY.

Michael Scanley, an employe of the New-Jersey Central Railway, attempted to pass in front of a train at Communipaw yesterday, and was struck by the train and killed.

The Hudson County Freeholders fixed the compensation of the official papers for the publication of the minutes of the board at $500 per year each.

A letter, received by the Hudson County Health Board yesterday, stated that Christopher Hoag, of West Hoboken, had died after having been doctered by a negro blacksmith. Death is supposed to have resulted from malpractice, and the case will be investigated.

John Masterson, a track walker, in the employ of the Central Railroad Company, was struck by a locomotive Wednesday night near the works of the Singer Manufacturing Company in Elizabeth, and was instantly killed. Deceased was forty-five years old, and leaves a wife and family.

A large crowd of sporting men assembled at Hibernia, N. J., yesterday, to witness a wrestling match, Devonshire style, for $250 a side and the championship of New-Jersey. The contestants were James Batley and David Howard, and the former won after a struggle of over two hours.

The sporting men roughs are making arrangements for an incursion into Pennsylvania to witness the prize fight between "Tom" Allen, of St. Louis, and George Rooke, of New-York. This fight is to take place within fifty miles of Pittsburg, Penn. The men are to fight at catch weight, according to the new rules of the London prize ring, for $1,500 a side and the championship of the world.

Messrs. John Roach & Son will launch from their yard at Chester, Penn., at 1 P. M., Saturday, June 5, a new iron steam-ship to be called the City of Washington. She will be 3,500 tons register, a companion of the City of San Francisco, launched May 6 ult., and will be followed by another steam-ship of the same size about July 6, prox. The City of Washington will be christened by Miss Sarah E. Roach.

THREE DROWNED MEN.

The body of an unknown man was found floating in the North River yesterday at Pier No. 7. He was about thirty-five years old, and had in his possession a card, on which was printed "McNally, oyster dealer, No. 865 Hudson street." Another drowned man was found at Pier No. 45 North River, by Officer Lewis, of the Harbor Police. Later in the day a third drowned man, very much decomposed, was found at the foot of One Hundred and Twelfth street, North River. The three bodies were taken to the Morgue.

A SERIOUS OBSTACLE

To one's comfort is a boil. A very simple remedy has been discovered. The Master of Pain, DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR will cure it sooner than anything else.—*Advertisement.*

KNOX'S ALASKA CASSIMERES.—The name of this elegantly conceived Summer hat for gentlemen has a deliciously cool sound, suggestive of comfort. It is extremely light in weight and possesses all the qualities of excellence to secure for it the title of the favorite of the season. Buy your HATS at KNOX'S No. 212 Broadway, or in his Fifth Avenue Hotel store.—*Advertisement.*

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, June 3.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15½c.; Low Middling, 15¼c. @15⅝c., nominal; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c. @14¾c.; net receipts, 317 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 11,752 bales.

MOBILE, June 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14⅜c. @14⅞c.; net receipts, 43 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 2,686 bales; coastwise, 400 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 9,175 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 60 bales; exports coastwise, 426 bales; sales, 254 bales; stock, 11,827 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 139 bales; gross, 314 bales; exports, to France, 8,955 bales; sales, 1,250 bales; stock 65,407 bales

GALVESTON, June 3.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 82 bales; gross, 126 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 17,802 bales.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 3.—Printing Cloths firm but quiet at 5¼c. for standard and extra 64s.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, June 3—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 bonds, 1865s, 106¾. Erie Railway Shares, 15¾. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3 ₱ cent.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅛ ₱ cent., which is ⅛ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The Bullion in the bank has increased £288,000 during the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liability, which last week was 40⅞ ₱ cent., is now 36